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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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## The Daily Commercial.

### The Military Situation.

While there is nothing in the present military aspect to cause a feeling of discouragement, there is, perhaps, just enough in it to give natural-born croakers,—a race that has existed, it is to be presumed, at least ever since natural-born fools were known among men,—so pity their vocation. It is true that somethings attempted have not yet been accomplished. Shall we, therefore, give way to a feeling of despondency,—worse than all, to public lamentation, which a proper regard for the situation of the country, and the exhortations of the great cause should repress? It is a misfortune that, by a law which inheres with them, constitutional croakers must conclude that, if what they predict to-day, is not fully realized, the reverse will surely happen to-morrow. It is a necessary circumstance, therefore, that croakers should croak now, differing from the Copperhead only in the fact that he, wishing disaster, predicts it.

We repeat, if there is in the situation not all we could wish, there is nothing to occasion gloom or weakness of faith. We should be sorry to believe that any truly loyal man could lose faith in GRANT so soon. No reasonable man, with the least knowledge of the stupendous character of the task in hand, or with a proper appreciation of the resources displayed by the General and his unequaled army, will think of failure. Only the foolish mind and the bad heart—the one a croaker, the other a copperhead—can detect in the present military situation reasons for discouragement.

### Checkmating.

The Peace Party men have been holding a council in New York, for the last few days, and have decided to hold a mass meeting in that city, some say next Wednesday, and others on the Wednesday preceding the Chicago Convention. Their object, to use the words of their organ, the *Daily News*, is "to convince the Democratic North that it would be madness and defeat to ignore so potent a principle, and so vast an army of voters sworn to its support."

That the "Peace men," of the VALLANDIGHAM stripe, are thoroughly in earnest, there is no doubt. They feel themselves strong enough to take a bold stand. They intend to control the Chicago Convention; and if they do not succeed, they will at least make themselves felt there. Already have the leaders found the radical Copperhead influence too strong to be disregarded. It is not likely to go into the meeting designed to give notice to the Chicago Convention what it must and what it must not do. It is evident that the VALLANDIGHAM party is not only active but determined. It has brought the exile back, and proclaimed the intention to resist the Government should he be interfered with. It has established its connection with Richmond and labors with the rebels for a common object.

The proposed New York meeting might as well be held in Richmond as in New York. And yet it will influence, if it does not absolutely control the Chicago Convention. Such is the intention of the Democratic party. It is only for those who are for the Nation and against the rebellion, but have adhered to the party in the hope and belief its action would be right, to break loose from it and range themselves in the ranks of unreservedly loyal men, in support of LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

### Work for the Ladies of Pittsburgh.

We are informed by Miss MCFADDEN, Director of the Sanitary Rooms, in this city, that an earnest call for arm-slings has come up from Fortress Monroe, Washington and Nashville; and we are requested to say that the ladies of Pittsburgh are invited to call at the Sanitary Rooms for sling-boards, patterns, and, (if the ladies will not furnish it themselves,) the cloth to be made into arm-slings with the least possible delay. The demand is urgent—all the more so, because Pittsburgh arm-slings everywhere have the preference.

It is believed that it is necessary only to let the ladies of Pittsburgh know that an emergency has arisen to cause it to be met promptly. Miss MCFADDEN will be in attendance at the Sanitary Rooms to answer the calls of all who are disposed to assist in responding to this urgent petition in behalf of wounded men in the hospitals.

### Reconstruction in Congress.

Mr. DAWES, from Massachusetts, has prepared some resolutions in reference to the right of rebel States to representation in Congress, which postpones the controversy to the next Congress. The resolution authorizes the President to appoint a commission consisting of three persons, residents of States not implicated in the rebellion, whose duty it shall be to visit during the recess those rebel States which claim to have returned to their allegiance to the Union, and they will make their report to the President "for the information of Congress" in reference to the condition of those States.

The second resolution pledges both Houses not to admit of representation from any rebel State till the rebellion is so far suppressed in it that there is a State government, and slavery is abolished. This also presupposes that it be able to maintain itself against domestic violence. The passage of the resolutions postpones the question till next winter.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will soon report resolutions upon another branch of this subject—the right of rebel States in the Electoral College. It is stated that Congress will vote not to permit any delegate from a rebel State to vote for President next November, or rather to prohibit the counting of any such votes next spring. There are Republicans who will vote against the resolution, but the opposition will very generally support them, it is thought, and they will be carried.

### Late Military Intelligence.

The news from our armies recently has been of a rather vague character, correspondents being at variance in their statements. One correspondent will state that there was no fighting since a certain date, and that all was quiet along our lines; another, that there was considerable skirmishing on our right, and still another that there was fighting on the left. Of these statements the public have their choice—they can believe just which they please. On one point the latest correspondence seems to agree—that an important movement is now in progress by our army before Petersburg, although we are and never did retain all the rebel works which they captured. The movement is said to be one of Gen. Meade's, and that it is prompted by a prospect of advantages and not forced by necessity, as we could not be driven from the position we held before Petersburg.

An army correspondent says the troops of the army of the Potomac proper on the 21st were disposed in a semi-circle around Petersburg, our left extending across the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad on the south, and our right resting on the Appomattax at the Mills House, four miles north of the city. Gen. Butler's forces occupy a position on our right and front to the north and westward toward the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, Gen. Lee's army, in front, confronted Butler, and is also disposed to defend any movement of GRANT against the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. Beauregard's troops are reported by prisoners to be in front of the city.

From White House we have the intelligence that on Tuesday Gen. Sheridan had a fight with Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee. The rebels were dismounted, which somewhat confused our men, but they rallied, and drove the rebels three miles.

By the arrival of the Columbia from New Orleans, we learn that Gen. Sickles arrived there on the 18th. Gen. Canby was visiting Admiral Farragut off Baton Rouge.

### Late News Items.

The excavation in the tunnel at Chicago has progressed one hundred and sixty feet from the shaft. They make from ten to twelve feet per day. The material thus far is very good, and nothing has occurred to indicate a break in the work. The brick yard is in full operation, and in a few days it will supply all the bricks needed for the arch. The crib for the outer shaft will soon be ready for launching.

The man whose business it was to clean out the cage of a lion in an exhibition in Chicago, was so badly bitten by the animal, a few days since, to render the amputation of a hand necessary.

Senator Richardson, of Illinois, denies that he has written to the New York Peace Democrats, or anybody else, a letter favoring peace. He thinks the Peace Democrats are doing their best to defeat the nominess of the Chicago Convention.

HOP BEER.—The editor of the *Genesee Farmer* pronounces beer made by the following rule very superior. It is easily manufactured, and will keep six or eight months. This receipt is for fifteen gallons:

Twelve ounces of hops, six quarts of molasses, ten eggs. Put the hops in a bag and boil them fifteen minutes in three gallons of water. Put in the molasses while hot, and pour immediately into a strong ale cask, which can be made perfectly air-tight, and put in the remainder of the water cold. Let the mixture stand until cool, then add the eggs. The beer will not ferment in cold weather, unless put in quite a warm place.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### THE WESTERN NAVY YARD.

### Reimbursement of Pennsylvania.

### The Civil Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

**The Navy Yard on Western Waters.**

Messrs. Washburne and W. J. Allen advocated the Cairo Navy Yard bill in the House today, and Wilson, of Iowa, Spaulding and Ashley, of Ohio, and Davis, of New York, opposed it. The proposition of the Naval Affairs Committee was finally adopted, sending the case to a commission, who are to examine and report at next session as to the most suitable place in the West.

**The Pennsylvania Invasion.**

The Senate Finance Committee reported favorably on the bill reimbursing seven hundred thousand dollars to Pennsylvania for expenses during the invasion last Summer. The section appropriating fifteen millions for repelling rebel raids generally is stricken out.

**Telegraph Grant.**

The Senate to-day passed a bill giving the right of way and use of one quarter section of land for each fifteen miles of line to the United States Telegraph Company for a line from the Missouri River to San Francisco, with branch lines from Fort Hall to Idaho and Oregon.

**Civil Appropriation Bill.**

Among the amendments adopted by the Senate to-day to the civil appropriation bills were the following: Fifteen thousand dollars for a light house on the point of the Peninsula Michigan; five thousand for beacon lights at the mouth of Fox River, Wisconsin; fifteen thousand for making a road from Sioux City, Iowa, to West Randall; one hundred and seventy thousand for damages by Indian hostilities in Minnesota. The appropriation for surveys in Dacotah is cut down to five thousand dollars. The clause for National Statuary Hall in Old Representatives Chamber was stricken out unanimously.

### The Commutation Clause.

### REPEALED IN THE SENATE.

### Union House Members Favor Repeal.

### Recruiting in Insurgent States.

### Short Term Favored by the House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The unanimity with which the Senate last night voted to repeal the commutation clause, only seven Senators, all Copperheads, recording them in the negative, is in striking contrast with the opposition to the same body against the same proposition a few days ago. At the caucus of the Union members of the House last night, a resolution to support the proposition of repeal, was agreed to with very few dissenting voices. A large number of members have changed on the question, but whether there is a sufficient number to overcome the majority of two-thirds, by which it was defeated, at this writing is doubtful.

The New England members insist upon coupling with the repeal of the commutation clause a provision enabling the States to fill up their quotas by recruiting white or black soldiers from the insurgent States. A provision of this description found considerable favor at the caucus last night. A new section is suggested requiring the Executive to give thirty days notice of a draft. It is also proposed to offer bounties to volunteers proportioned to the term for which they enlist.

The provision in the Senate bill passed last night, authorizing the President to call out the troops for any period not less than one year, will undoubtedly form a part of the House bill to be offered to-morrow as a substitute for the remains of that reported from the Military Committee, and slaughtered in the House the other day. The latter comes up to-morrow as unfinished business.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The *Post's* Washington special says the caucus of the Union members of the House last night gave evidence that the draft commutation clause cannot be abolished at the session of Congress.

### THE TAX BILL.

### INCREASE OF WHISKY DUTY.

### TAX ON INCOMES.

### THE DUTY ON IRON.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The Committee of Conference on the tax bill agreed upon their report this morning, but there was not time to prepare it in luminous shape for presentation to the two houses before adjournment. The Committee recommend, in compliance with the wishes of Secretary Chase, a decided increase of duties upon whisky. Instead of fixing the rates at a dollar on all manufactured after the 1st of June, and a dollar and a quarter on all manufactured after the 1st of October, and one dollar and a half on all manufactured after the 1st of January, as fixed by the Senate amendments, the Committee recommends one dollar and a half on all manufactured after the passage of the bill, and two dollars on all manufactured after the 1st of February.

The Senate receded from their amendment increasing the tax on malt liquors 25 cents, so that it remains at one dollar as originally fixed by the House. This law law is imposed upon malt liquors in bottles as well as that in barrels.

The income section is fixed as follows: Over $600 and not exceeding $5,000, five per cent; over $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000, seven and one half per cent; over $10,000, 10 per cent. No additional rates are imposed on citizens living abroad. An amount not exceeding $200 paid for rent of a homestead is deducted.

The tax on lotteries is fixed at 10 per cent.

The duty of one twenty-fourth of one per cent on bank capital and deposits is to be paid monthly, and is imposed on national as well as State institutions and saving banks.

Some of the duties on iron, regarding which there were disagreements, are fixed as follows: Blooms, slabs or loops, three dollars per ton; band hoop and sheet iron, five dollars per ton; iron castings, used for bridges, three dollars per ton; stoves and hollow ware, three dollars per ton; rivets, exceeding a quarter of an inch in diameter, and bolts, exceeding five-sixteenths of an an inch, five dollars per ton.

Ground spices are to pay one cent per pound; quicksilver, two per cent.; furs, five per cent.

The Senate's amendments to the tobacco section Ping, twist, and all other manufactured, not otherwise provided for, thirty cents per pound; were all adopted, so that duties stand as follows: smoking tobacco, in stems in, thirty cents; smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems, fifteen cents, and snuff and chewing tobaccos, thirty cents; cigars from three to forty dollars per thousand.

The Senate amendment exempting from taxation cattle slaughtered for hides and tallow exclusively, is agreed to.

The tax on express companies is fixed at three per cent.; passports at five per cent.

Advertisements to the amount of $600 dollars are exempted from duty. Newspapers whose average circulation does not exceed two thousand also go free.

Banks used as savings banks exclusively do not require to be licensed.

The machinery to carry out the bill remains as at present.

### IMPORTANT TREATY NEGOTIATED.

### Removal of Delaware Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

An important treaty has been negotiated by General Usher for the Union Pacific Railroad Company with the Delaware Indians, and it has been confirmed by the Government. It secures the construction of a railroad from Leavenworth to Denver City, and effects the removal of these Indians from Kansas.

The Cleveland *Herald* tells of a gentleman of that city, in attendance upon the ceremonies at Gettysburg last November, who was taken sick and hastened to Washington; seeking asylum at a friend's house, telling that friend that he did not know but that he had come there to die. "Why, my dear sir," said the friend, "that is very unwise; funerals in Washington are very expensive!"

## FROM GENERAL GRANT.

### Petersburg and Weldon R. R. Cut.

### Communication With the Gulf Interrupted.

### BEST BASE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

### Rear Attack on 2d and 6th Corps.

### Rebels Capture 4 Guns and 400 Men.

### Union Rally, and 700 Rebels Captured.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The Headquarters' correspondence, dated 21st, to the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, says: Events of Federal movements may shortly be looked for. Our lines have been extended on our left, so as to cut the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, thus effectually interrupting the line of communication betwen Richmond and the Gulf States. Distant artillery firing was heard to-day to the left, probably by a division of cavalry engaging some force of the enemy. Our base at City Point is one of the best we have had during the entire campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

A special to the Baltimore *Bulletin*, says the rebels made a rear attack on Wright's and Hancock's Corps, and captured four guns of Knight's New York Battery and took 400 men, being a well depleted regiment. Our men were rallied and retook the ground, and captured 700 prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.

The steamer Guide has arrived from City Point with over 700 prisoners, recently captured in front of Petersburg. There has been nothing but skirmishing thus far this week.

## FROM NEW YORK.

### The Gold Excitement.

### Grant's Losses Since Crossing Rapidan.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The *Commercial* says the large prices have brought out a good deal of gold, which is bought up in small lots at about 210 which is brokers and sold at 213@215, but no large amounts can be sold at that figure. A sale of $60,000 was made at 215. Parties from Washington say that the gold law will be modified in favor of the use of checks.

The *Post* learns upon the best official authority that Grant's losses in killed from the time of his leaving the Rapidan till he reached the James was not over 4,000. The wounded were less than 5,000, a large majority of the injuries being very slight. The permanent loss in the army will not be over 20,000.

### Maryland Constitutional Convention.

### Abolition of Slavery in the State.

### ALL SLAVES DECLARED FREE.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

The Constitutional Convention of Maryland in session at Annapolis, passed to-day by a vote of fifty-three ayes against twenty-seven nays, the following articles of the bill of rights: Hereafter, in this State, there shall exist neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared FREE.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Stock and Money Markets.

NEW YORK, June 24.

Money active and firm at 7@8; Sterling dull at 236@238 for currency; Gold is without decided change, opening at 212@216, and closing at 215@216. Government stocks dull and lower; stocks better:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| O & M Central..... | 53 | N W preferred..... | 89 |
| N Y Central..... | 133 | M S..... | 88 |
| Madison..... | 101 | Ill Scrip..... | 100 |
| Erie..... | 114¼ | N W..... | 53 |
| Reading..... | 140 | Toledo..... | 143 |
| M C..... | 130 | R I..... | 114 |

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.

COTTON—Heavy and declining, at $1,45@1,46 for middling uplands

FLOUR—State and Western dull, in favor of buyers, but without decided change; $8 55 for extra State; $9@9 25 for common extra R. H. O.; $9,80@10 for trade brands; market closing dull and downward tendency, with no buyers at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Irregular, unsettled and lower; $1,60@1,63 for State; $1,62@1,65 for Western, $1,70 to arrive in ten days; closing firm.

WHEAT—Opinion prevails that prices without decided change and declining, at $1,90 for Chicago Spring; $1,95@1,97½ for Milwaukee.

CORN—Is quite dull at $1,55@1,56 for new mixed Western; $1,58 for Western yellow.

OATS—Active and decidedly higher, at 94@96 for Western afloat and in store.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged at former prices.

WOOL—Firm and in fair demand.

PORK—Less excited, but little higher; $38@38,25 for New; $40,25@40,75 for new do. closing at $40,25.

BEEF—Quiet and unchanged at $15@16 for Mess; $9@10 for Prime; $21@25,50 for re packed Mess; Prime Mess Beef dull and unchanged; Out Meats firm but quiet.

LARD—Less active and scarcely so firm.

BUTTER—Firm, at 28@35@31@40 for State.

### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

TRADE very dull,

FLOUR firm; extra family $8 50@9 00; Southern $10.

WHEAT firm; red $2 10; yellow $1 58; white has advanced 1c.

PRODUCTS advancing.

PORK buoyant; mess $40.

PETROLEUM—Sales 2,400 bbls crude on private terms; refined, in bond, 67c; do. free 78@80c.

WHISKY dull at $1 65.

### Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

FLOUR firm and advancing; Ohio extra at $8 62½@8 75.

WHEAT active; sales 50,000 bushels Kentucky white at 150@2 20.

CORN dull; white at $1 50.

WHISKY dull and drooping.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 24.

FLOUR—The market is dull. We omit quotations.

WHEAT quiet and declined 2c; sales at $1 74 for No. 1, and $1 67@1 68 for No. 2.

CORN firm at $1 26½ for No. 1, and $1 23¼@1 23¾ for No. 2.

OATS firm and advanced 1@1½c; sales at 77½c.

HIGHWINES unsettled; sales at $1 62@1 64 at the close. The market was entirely nominal.

PROVISIONS dull.

FREIGHTS dull. Shipments—Flour, 300 bbls; wheat, 3,000 bush; corn, 97,000 bush; oats, 17,000 bush.

### Gold and Silver Lead News.

During the past week, Captain Sweet has sent in some large and fine specimens of pyritous ores, from the Marquette silver-lead location, in Town 49, Range 27. These have been sent below for assay, which will test their value. They certainly looked well. Captain William Spaulding has been exploring upon the Chippewa, and found a very rich vein of iron pyrites also upon that location.

Mr. Bigger has been making further explorations upon Sec. 14, Town 49, Range 27, which has been called the discovery of a number of veins, some of which are large and very rich with mineral—galena and pyritous ores.

On the north part of Sec. 2, T. 43, R. 27, owned by the Grand Land Co., Messrs. Lamberton and Cummings have been working some very rich developments. Two rich and large veins have been opened, the samples from which, both of pyrites and galena, are not only fine, but very fine. One of these veins is doubtless the Lockwood lode which crosses the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 24, T. 49, R. 27, which is large, and rich in galena, and is known to carry a rich per centum of gold.

The composition of the minerals, which can only be determined by competent Lime will determine their value, so far as the surface is concerned. To learn their full value, so far as extent and richness of lodes are concerned, regular openings of some depth will receive, although the surface openings and developments are a pretty sure index to what will follow, especially if rich with the precious metals.

From present indications, Town 49, Range 27, is among the richest of this new mineral region, and we shall not be disappointed if it even excels the Huron Mountains.

Yet at this date, in the development of things it is hasty to give an opinion that should carry much weight; but certainly we will only add, fast and fast, which are more reliable than speculations. We desire our friends to give us full and early information as to everything that may occur. In a short time it will not be a hard task to ride into any location now being worked.—*Marquette News.*

WESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.—A gentleman writing to the Chicago *Journal* from Fulton, Illinois, says: "I have travelled over the most of Illinois, and through Central and Eastern Iowa, during the past three weeks, and think there will be full crops of wheat and corn in those States this year. The prospects are first rate, but apprehensions exist that the farmers will be very short of help when harvest time comes. I have been told in some parts of Wisconsin, that the prospects are not so good for full crops. They need rain."

## LATEST FROM GRANT.

### THE CHANGE OF LINE.

### General Smith Confronts Hill and Longstreet.

### Heavy Skirmishing Going On.

### Object of President Lincoln's Visits.

### THE ASSAULT ON SECOND CORPS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 21, 1864.

The general anticipation of a few day's rest by the army has not been realized. During yesterday afternoon and to-day another change of line to the left has been made, simultaneously with the recrossing of the command of Gen. Smith and part of the Sixth Corps to the east bank of the Appomattox, alluded to in my last. The Second Corps and the main body of the Sixth Corps abandoned their position to the northeast of Petersburg, moved to the left by the rear of Warren's and Burnside's line for a distance of six miles, and took up a new line to the south of Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.

The new shift of the line to another line indicates a purpose to work as thorough a destruction of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad as was wrought with the Virginia Central on the North Apna. The Second and Sixth Corps found themselves confronted in their new line by Longstreet's and Hill's Corps in an entrenched position. The two sides have been feeling each other continually since yesterday evening, and heavy skirmishing goes on almost without interruption.

President Lincoln, after visiting Generals Meade, Butler and Grant, in the course of yesterday and to-day, returns to Washington this evening. The opposition papers will doubtless now raise an outcry against the presidential interference with General Grant's plans. The purpose of Mr. Lincoln's visit was simply to ascertain in what way and by what means he could, according to the judgment of commanding generals, best subserve the interests of the country by the exercise of Executive power in this crisis, and especially promote the efficiency and increase the strength of the army.

**Another Dispatch.**

HEADQUARTERS, June 23—6 A. M.

Wilson's division of cavalry moved off in the direction of Reams's Station on Monday, and was heard from he had reached Hives station, and was tearing up the track along the road. The 2d and 6th corps moved from their old position on the right towards Weldon railroad. Gen. Lee seems to have anticipated the movement by our left flank, or else he declined our right. When near the Jerusalem plank road, the 2d corps was confronted by Gen. Hill's corps, and a smart engagement ensued. A battery of the 2d New York Artillery was annoyed so much by sharpshooters, it moved around the flank and charged it. The infantry supporting the battery were surprised and after a faint show of resistance retired, leaving four guns in the hands of the enemy.

Our line was then reformed. The men were becoming accustomed to Lee's new practice of acting entirely on the defensive and must have been confused by the bold and sudden onset. The two divisions of the Fifth Corps were within easy supporting distance on the right, and the 5th Corps ready for any hostilities on the left. Chances were now had for the rebels, who suffered severely with the first assault. There was heavy firing in front of the Ninth Corps about midnight. At times the musketry broke out into regular volleys, and all night our cannon could be heard.

### From Sherman's Army.

### Battles on the 16th and 18th Insts.

### Hooker Carries Lost Mountain.

### Large Numbers of Prisoners Captured ---Twelve Guns Among the Trophies.

### Pine Mountain Carried by Schofield.

[From the Nashville Union, June 21st.]

We have just received information that, on the 16th, Hooker attacked Lost Mountain, and carried a portion of the rebel works, capturing over 1,000 prisoners and 12 cannon. About 400 of the prisoners are here now, and others are expected soon.

The position captured by Hooker, and he now holds it, is of the highest importance, as it is on the extreme left of the rebels, and opens the way for a flank movement, which, hitherto, has been extremely difficult. If he succeed in driving the rebels from their works entirely, they can be flanked with ease, and compelled to evacuate their present strong, and we may add, last position for they can make no successful stand south of it. If they cannot hold their present works, they can have little hope of making a stand anywhere.

Schofield, at the same time, attacked and captured Pine Hill, a highland between the Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, from the top of which Sherman counted the houses in Marietta. The rebels were driven from their works at the point of the bayonet, and many were captured. This position was subsequently abandoned by our forces.

The reason for the abandonment of the hill, was this: Until Lost Mountain was entirely in our possession, our troops would be constantly exposed to a galling fire, both from the right and the left, but now that the latter is entirely destructive. It is, perhaps, the weakest point in the rebel lines, and will fall into our hands without a struggle, when we get possession of Lost mountain.

A large number of small arms were picked up on the field, thrown down by the retreating rebels. Of the number we have no accurate information.

We have no estimate of the killed and wounded on either side, but presume it was large. The advantages gained are substantial, and must lead to others of still greater importance.

The rebel lines are very strong, extending from Lost Mountain to Black Jack Mountain, thus covering both Marietta and the railroad. There are rumors of a battle on the 18th, but we have received no confirmation of it.

LATER—A gentleman who left the front on Friday evening arrived here yesterday afternoon. He reports heavy battles on our right on Friday, and that the losses on both sides were very great. Of the result he knew nothing. Large numbers of wounded were being brought back to Big Shanty.

## TROUBLE IN AN OHIO BANK.

### Mysterious Absence of the Manager.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Republican* has the following story:

"On Saturday last, by order of the First National Bank of Springfield, Sheriff Fleming took possession of the Exchange Bank, kept on Main street, west of Limestone street, north side, by B. W. Allen. On Thursday morning last, Mr. Allen presented a draft on Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, to the teasurer of the First National Bank, for $1,000, stating that he was short of currency. After consulting with other officers of the bank, the cashier cashed the draft.

"On Friday a dispatch was received by one of our prominent business men, from the notary at Cincinnati, Mr. Carpenter, of Cincinnati, inquiring about the financial ability of B. W. Allen. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that on Wednesday, Mr. Allen had received from Cincinnati by express, a package containing $20,000, and that on Thursday he had taken the noon train on the Sandusky and Dayton Railroad for Cincinnati. The facts were telegraphed to the Cincinnati bankers.

"A reply was received that Mr. Allen had not been in Cincinnati. Upon further inquiry, it became known on Tuesday Mr. Allen had telegraphed to Cincinnati that a package of money, sent by mistake, had reached him and that he would remit; also, that on leaving his father-in-law's house, his wife knew he was going to Cincinnati to correct a mistake which had been made by bankers with whom he had been doing business.

"On Friday the facts became known to the officers of the First National Bank they suspected fraud in connection with the draft obtained from the bank on the morning before Allen's departure, and proceeded to attach his property. When Sheriff Fleming entered the Exchange Bank he found a safe with the key in the door. In it was found $3,000 in bills and were four dollars in notes, a variety of personal papers, a balance sheet showing Mr. Allen to be worth about twenty thousand dollars, a box of drafts on New York, some dated Springfield, some Oxford, Indiana, some filled up, others blank.

"In the bank were the counter and desk, some chairs, a lounge, an overcoat, writing materials and other minor articles, upon all of which the sheriff put his mark; and also upon about $30 worth of lumber, part of which had been delivered upon a lot in Main street east of David Shaffer's residence, which had been presented to his wife by her father.

"The incidents are thus narrated, excited wide comment, and of course there were many opinions respecting the Exchange Bank, and its proprietors, who has been familiarly known in certain circles as 'Our Democratic Banker.' Meanwhile, however, it is proper to explain that the Ohio Valley Bank sent Mr. Allen $10,000 by mistake, intending to send him $1,000.

"By telegraph from Cincinnati it is known that Mr. Allen was in the city on Friday morning last, and by telegraph from New York it is known that the draft cashed by the First National Bank is worthless. Mr. Allen came to to our city last winter, and opened the Exchange Bank in March."

Senator Henderson, who has been seriously ill, is slowly recovering, though he may not be in his seat for some time yet.

## XXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

SENATE.—The loan bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill for the increase of facilities of telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the territory of Idaho. It authorizes the United States Telegraphic Co. and their associates to erect lines of telegraph between the Missouri river and San Francisco on such route as they may select, and also a line from Fort Hall, by way of Walla Walla and San Francisco, to Portland, Oregon, and from Fort Hall to Bannock and Virginia City, in Idaho, &c.

An amendment, proposed by the Committee on Commerce, striking out the provision of $20,000 a year, for ten years, to be paid by the United States for its messages, was agreed to. The bill was then passed.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill in addition to the several acts concerning intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States.

Mr. MORRILL moved an amendment thereto, by which, instead of repealing so much of a former act preventing all commercial intercourse, the exception is made, so far as may be necessary to supply the actual wants of loyal persons residing within the lines, and allow them to sell in market the products of their own labor, or of freedmen, etc. The bill was postponed until to-morrow, in order to have the amendments printed.

Mr. JOHNSON offered the following resolution which was adopted:—*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the Senate if any power has been given to any one either in this country or elsewhere to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for our army or navy, and whether such recruits have been obtained, or whether to the knowledge of the Government Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to so recruit. If so, what measures, if any, have been adopted in order to avoid such conduct.

Mr COLLAMER, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill to pay salaries in lieu of commissions for Postmasters.

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government was then called up as the special order.

Messrs. SYKES and RANDALL, of Pa., severally expressed their dissent from the position contained in the report. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, called up the contested election case from the 5th Congressional district of Pennsylvania. The resolution declaring that Charles V. Culligan is not entitled to the seat of Mr. Thayer is entitled to retain the seat now occupied by him, was passed.

The House took up the bill ameddatory of the Pacific Railroad act, the object being to facilitate the construction of the road by a modification of some of the provisions of the original bill. Most of the amendments offered were rejected, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for third reading, and lies on the table for further action.

The House took up the Senate bill to establish a Navy Yard and depot at or near Cairo, Illinois.

It authorizes the President of the United States to accept from the corporate authorities of Cairo or from any other persons asite for such a navy yard and depot.

Mr. WASBURNE, of Ill., spoke of the importance of securing the site at that point.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said a good deal of lobby influence had been used to get the yard located there.

Mr. WASHBURNE called for the names.

Mr. WILSON did not propose to give any names.

Mr. WASHBURNE said the gentleman made the charge, but failed to give the proof.

Mr. WILSON replied that he had only followed the example of the gentleman.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he made no charges he was not prepared to meet.

W. J. ALLEN spoke of the advantages of Cairo for the purposes designed.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, and Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, referred to the overflows of the river at Cairo.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, said he hoped the House would either refer this bi l to the Committee on Naval Affairs, or amend by substituting the report of that committee proposing a commission of three officers of the navy for the purpose of examining proper locations for a navy yard.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, offered as an amendment the resolution of the Committee on Naval Affairs to appoint a commission as indicated by Mr. Spaulding.

After further debate, the bill was amended by adopting the resolution reported by the Naval committee to appoint a committee to report at the next session of Congress as to the most suitable location for a naval depot on western waters.

At 4:30 P. M., the House adjourned.

**Placing Prisoners of War Under Fire.**

The Petersburg *Express* of the 18th gives the list of Union officers placed under our fire at Charleston, as follows: Brigadier Generals Seymour, Wessels, Scammon, Shaler and Heckman; Colonels T. G. Grover, R. H. Hawkins, W. Harriman, J. H. Lehman and O. H. Legrange; Majors Hall, Burpee and Mitchell; Capt. W. Johnson, O. H. Barnes, A. E. Clark, W. Crandall, J. Hall, E. W. Bates and W. Y. Baker; Colonels W. C. Lee, R. White, H Ballinger, H. L. Brown, E. Dana and John Pardell; Lieutenant Colonel E. Alcost, A. S. Rogers, C. P. Baldwin, W. F. Bartholow, J. T. Fellow, C. A. Fairbanks, E. G Hays, N. B. Hunter, T. N. Higglbottom, J. Prather, W. Bowman, W. B. Cooper, J. J. Dickerson, N. Glenn, S. F. Spofford, W. W. Stewart, A. W. Taylor, C. C. Joslin, D. Miles, J. D. Mayhew, B. W. Mann, P. Lasselle, W. E. McMakin, W. C. Maxwell and S. Morlit.

The Federal Government is preparing to retaliate by placing a corresponding number of rebel officers of equal rank, held as prisoners, at the disposal of General FOSTER, commanding our forces in the neighborhood of Charleston.

FORTIFYING.—The two great armies now facing each other in the environs of Petersburg are adepts in the art of fortifying themselves. The amount of work they will do in a few hours with the simplest tools is said to be perfectly amazing. Provided only with bayonet, frying-pan and tin-cup, they will scoop out ditches and throw up embankments that prove formidable defenses, behind which a few steady veterans hold whole columns at bay. It is this facility of entrenching themselves and improvising rifle-pits which gives a new aspect to the deadly rencontres in Virginia.

BUILDING LOCOMOTIVES.—There are now employed 900 men, at the establishment of Baldwin & Co., Philadelphia, in building locomotives for the government, and for the various railroad companies in the loyal States. They expect to complete twelve each month during the year.

The New Ironsides has returned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for repairs.

CITY NOTICES.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, of the very latest styles, at a great reduction in prices, in order to close out our spring and summer stock; also, children's and infants' fancy caps and turbans. Call at Fleming's fashionable hat and cap establishment, No. 139 Wood street. The attention of gents of this city is invited to our extensive stock of fine white and drab felt hats of all the latest styles. For bargains, call at Fleming's.

### A Horrible Prophecy Fulfilled.

It is well known that A. H. Stephens, now officiating as Vice President of the confederated barbarians, opposed, to the extent of his eloquence and ability, the secession of the Southern States. He argued that under the benificent government which they were setting about to destroy, they had been protected and fostered until they had become wealthy, great and powerful. That everything they had asked of the General Government had been granted to them—that the South had always had a majority of the foreign ministers, Judges of the United States Court, and nearly all the Presidents. Even in regard to that most sentive point, the agitation of the Slavery question, he said:

So far from the institution of African slavery in our section being *weakened or rendered less secure* by the discussion, *my deliberate judgment is that it* has been greatly strengthened and fortified, not only in the opinions, convictions and consciences of men, but by the action of the Government.

Again he says:

The South ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the Government, to withdraw from it because a man has been constitutionally elected *puts us in the wrong.*

On another occasion he said that our Government was the "best Government on earth." He left no argument untried to induce them to pause in their mad project. Having appealed to their honor, their gratitude, their reverence for the institutions of their fathers, their love of country, he at last appealed to their fears in the following prophetic passage:

"It *may be* that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear if we rashly or unadvisedly adopt this fatal step, because shall take that step, that instead of becoming greater, or more peaceful, prosperous and happy, instead of b coming gods we will become demons, and at no distant day commence cutting each other's throats."

Direful as was the revolting prophecy to the imagination of the orator, events have more than fulfilled it.

We do not mention or enumerate the scores of midnight murders for the crime of loving the old flag, for they have become too common to excite our horror, but we allude to the inhuman butchery at Fort Pillow. Read the following extracts of the testimony taken before the Committee appointed to investigate the matter, and judge if the rebels in their madness have not "outdone Herod." An extract from the report of the Committee states:

The huts and tents in which many of the wounded had sought shelter were set on fire, both that night and the morning, while the still wounded were still in them; those only escaping who were able to get themselves out, or who could procure help to take them out; and even of these thus seeking to escape the flames were met by those ruffians and brutally shot down, or had their throats cut. *Four men were seen literally fastened down to the floor of a tent, face upwards, by means of nails driven through the clothing and into the boards under him, so that he could not possibly escape, and the tent set on fire;* another was nailed to the side of a building outside of the

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 25, 1864.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Purviance's New Photograph Establishment,** corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Korah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

**Purviance's Photograph Rooms,** corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

**For President:**

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**

OF ILLINOIS.

**For Vice-President:**

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**

OF TENNESSEE.

**The Union State Central Committee.**

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

**What Shall We Do?**

The first problem of the hour is to be found in divining some speedy and effective method of filling up the ranks of the Army. For all practical purposes, the draft, it is conceded, is a total failure—indeed, its results thus far in furnishing men, are so barren that the whole cumbrous machinery of the conscription had better be at once and forever abandoned. At all times sufficiently odious in a free Government, this law has, in many quarters, been rendered more than ever obnoxious to popular clamor by the blunders of those concerned in its execution. The petty tyranny of some incompetent or dishonest official, and the brutal indignities of the "Surgeon" have bred excusable feelings of resentment and indignation in the minds of many.

A prospect, just now, foreshadowed in New York, promises, we believe, the accomplishment of all that can be desired by the most earnest patriot towards furnishing a steady and constant accession of recruits to take the places of those brave men who have fallen in battle or been disabled by disease or wounds. A number of the most influential citizens of that city, GRINNELL, FAULDING, ROOSEVELT, and others, most of them exempt from the draft, had organized for the purpose of placing fighting regulars entatives in the field. They have the Recruiting Rooms and are now obtaining men at $400 each. The Association is increasing in numbers and influence, and already has forwarded a large number of enlisted men to the field, and every day adds to the popularity and success of the scheme. Ere long every loyal man in the great Metropolis without reference to age or other claims for exemption from military duty, will be found enrolled in this patriotic Association. The details of this movement will be found more fully given in another column. If this plan, as we are sure it will be, is generally adopted and proclaimed in our large cities, a *corps d'armee* of 50,000 men could be raised in less than sixty days. Let but one-half the zeal and patriotic exertion be displayed in this behalf which has been recently evoked by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and our army will be maintained in its integrity and in numbers. These Recruiting Associations in every district, town and city of the free North will commend themselves at once to public favor and supersede the old Boards of Enrollment in furnishing the muscle and sinew required by the Nation in the crisis of her fate.

We understand that some of our citizens contemplate moving in this matter, and we hope to shortly announce an organization of our business men, similar to that in New York. PITTSBURGH, ever in the front rank in whatever contributes to the maintenance of the National honor, will not be found laggard in this new effort. In this as in all else effecting the overthrow of the gigantic rebellion, her citizens will do their whole duty.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION has at times been subjected to the severest criticism by those who in spirit are opposed to the prosecution of the war, and will be bitterly denounced during the opening political campaign. There are many who have joined in this opposition through a truly faithful devotion to the Democratic party, whose creed it now is to discountenance loyalty and encourage rebellion. With them we cannot quarrel, except that they do the bidding and lend the influence of unprincipled demagogues and traitors, having ample means to know them as such. Every war measure of the Administration has been denounced as unconstitutional, because the Constitution does not in so many words give the powers exercised. The General Government is one of limited powers, they say, and nothing can be done not expressly provided for by the Constitution. We do not propose to stop to inquire whether Mr. LINCOLN had express warrant or not in that instrument for the various measures which have marked his administration. We desire simply to state a few general points which will enable every loyal man to approve Mr. LINCOLN'S measures.

The rebellion we are now trying to, and we firmly believe we will put down, repudiates the *whole* Constitution and seeks its overthrow. The Copperheads of the North sympathize with the rebellion, and, as a natural consequence, *against* the Constitution. The rebels and the Copperheads are, therefore, natural allies against the Constitution, and the professions of either of fidelity to it are, to say the least, insincere, and no loyal man can support them. It would be folly to deny that when our Constitution was framed, the Government organized by it was invested with full power to protect and maintain itself, not only from foreign foes without, but domestic foes within. This power is expressly given. "To provide for calling forth the militia to *execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions,*" is the emphatic language of the Constitution. The calling forth of the militia creates a necessity for the adoption of measures and policies for its management, and the character and extent of the insurrection or invasion must at all times determine what measures are necessary. No strict constructionist can controvert the proposition. The power to suppress insurrection being clearly given, it is made the duty of the Government to employ all the means necessary to accomplish that purpose. In the beginning Mr. LINCOLN adopted a policy of moderation and forbearance—he kindly called upon the rebels to return to their allegiance to the government, but they spurned his kindness. As the war advanced and the rebellion assumed greater proportions, he was compelled to adopt more efficient means. No measure of importance was ever put in execution without timely notice being given to the rebels by proclamation, with a request to lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution and laws. At all hazard the rebels continued in their evil purpose—they chose to risk the confiscation of their property, the emancipation of their slaves. So long as the choice was made by them, why need Northern Copperheads feel so sensitive upon the subject? We freely admit to a fact these measures are not provided for by name in the Constitution, but we remain them, that after the power to call forth the militia, there is no provision as to the number or the manner in which they are to be used. We have as much reason to expect the Constitution to provide for the number of troops, militia kinds, the number and calibre of firearms, the quality and character of ammunition, and the matters of transportation, pontoons, &c., as such things. We repeat, therefore, that circumstances must regulate all these matters. If the war measures of this Administration are without precedent, it is because the rebellion is without a parallel.

On the subject of slavery the Copperheads take pleasure in reminding us that Mr. LINCOLN himself declared that he had no power to interfere with it where it existed. This is true; but there is a marvellous difference between the time when he made that declaration and now. War had not then been waged, and had the Southern people preserved the peace and continued in their allegiance, he never would have infringed upon the least of their Constitutional rights. But they organized their rebellion—they sought the life of the nation, and compelled him to assume the *ex-officio* duties of his station as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. As such he immediately grappled with the rebellion, and remembering his oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," he has employed such means as in his judgment were necessary to suppress the insurrection. We believe that he, and this only, has been his steadfast purpose. Loyal men cannot fail to endorse his measures—sympathizers with rebellion cannot fail to denounce them. There can be no middle ground.

### Popular Movement to Keep the Armies Full.

A large number of the wealthy citizens of New York city, or rather the organization known as the Finance Recruiting Committee of that city, have adopted an admirable plan by which men in advance of a draft may be secured to the government, instead of money, as is the case when a draft is ordered. The design of this movement is the employment of the capital of the country in aid of the government by filling her armies, and, in a measure, preventing the depletion of our manufactories and workshops by the operations of the draft. The Hancock Committee was organized in behalf of the gallant Second Army Corps, Major General HANCOCK, and they appeal to the patriotism of citizens exempt by disability or over-age, yet pecuniarily able, to aid in procuring fighting representatives for this corps. The appeal is also directed to those liable to draft. Permission has been obtained from Provost Marshal FRY, by which the Provost Marshal of New York is authorized to receive substitutes and furnish exemption papers to the individuals furnishing them.

The plan of operations of the Committee is simply this: Parties desiring to be exempt are required to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, who gives his receipt therefor, three hundred and fifty or four hundred dollars. The names of the parties are placed on a list in the order in which the money is received, and as substitutes are procured, gentlemen will be furnished their exemption papers in the order in which their names are on the list. The Committee resolved themselves into recruiting officers, and, with the assistance of brokers, whom they pay fifty dollars for each man procured, they feel confident they can get all the substitutes that may be desired. The appeal of the Committee was first issued Thursday morning, and within a few hours after its appearance thirty gentlemen, many of whom are not subject to the draft, sent to the Treasurer of the Committee their checks for four hundred dollars each, in furtherance of the excellent plan proposed.

We learn that a similar plan is talked of in this city by several of our wealthy and influential citizens. Some, indeed, we know, who are not classed among the wealthy, and who are exempt from draft, have expressed their intention of putting one man in the field by paying him a liberal bounty. We feel assured from the spirit of our citizens displayed in the past, that such a movement here would be crowned with abundant success. The citizens of New York are recruiting for the brave Second Corps Why may not the citizens of Pittsburgh show their admiration for and appreciation of the equally gallant Sixth Corps, whose valor on many hard fought fields is attested by its thinned ranks? The city of Pittsburgh has three regiments in the Sixth Corps—the Sixty-first, organized by the lamented Colonel Rippey; the One Hundred and Second, lately commanded by the brave Col. Patterson, who fell at the Wilderness, and the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, Col. Collier. All of these regiments have suffered terribly in the present campaign—the latter regiment, we believe, being reduced to a mere corporal's command in a few days. Our citizens should have a pride in filling up these regiments, aside from the pleasure of providing men for the Government, and at the same time acquitting the city and county from a draft, which has never yet added material strength to our armies. We trust the movement contemplated by our citizens may be inaugurated, and we have no fear of the result. The following is the appeal of the New York Committee:

"The Hancock Recruiting Committee, heretofore instrumental in adding largely to the number of recruits for the celebrated corps of Major General HANCOCK, in the army of the Potomac, at a meeting held on the 11th instant, appointed the undersigned a sub-committee to appeal to the financial men of New York to set further aid in filling the ranks of this gallant corps under its distinguished leader.

"Its glorious record, speaking for itself, needs no encomium from us.

"We appeal to the interest, to the pride and to the patriotism of those pecuniarily able yet exempt by disability or over age, to come forward through our organization and prepare themselves with fighting representatives in this heroic corps in the pending struggle for our national existence.

"To those liable to be drafted our committee affords an opportunity for exemption by payment of the necessary sum to procure substitutes thus relieving the quota of our city under the last call, and by timely aid preventing greater sacrifices hereafter. The committee at present will undertake to procure substitutes for a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

"Now is the day and now the hour to strengthen our armies in the field. Aid us, that our work may be well and quickly done."

### A Few Facts About Camp Reynolds.

CAMP REYNOLDS, June 23, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL:—I do not wish to invite, nor is it my intention to enter into, any controversy in regard to affairs at Camp Reynolds, but simply desire to state a few plain facts, in reply to an article which appeared in the *Dispatch*, of the 23d inst., in order that justice may be done to all parties interested. The article in question is one tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; at least, so far as relates to the different commanders who have figured here since the organization of the camp. It is true that a more cleanly, neat appearing, well appointed camp cannot be found, than this is at the present time; it is true that the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments are under the supervision of two experienced officers; it is true that the machinery of camp is in perfect working order, and that everything has been regulated with a special view to the comfort and convenience of the men; but it is *not* true that all these improvements have been made under the supervision and direction of Col. F. S. Morris.

It will be remembered that early last Spring the Pittsburgh papers, (the COMMERCIAL excepted,) led off by the *Dispatch*, teemed with articles, complaining in unmeasured terms at the head of General Copeland, then commanding the Post, censuring him in the severest terms, accusing him of gross incompetency, because, in some cases, the men were without tents. Let it also be remembered that at that time there were from three to four thousand men in camp, most of them new recruits, who took no care of themselves, and consequently were much sick; the camp itself was one vast sea of mud, which, from the nature of the soil, could not be remedied by any system of drainage. Is it any wonder, then, that there should have been some sickness and a few deaths in camp? Yet if blame was to be attached to any one for the condition of affairs at that time, why does the *Dispatch* so adroitly acquit Col. Morris of any censure?

The General, as is well known, was relieved by Col. WM. H. MORRIS, of the 139th Regiment, sooner had Colonel H. taken command than he set himself to work, and in an incredible short space of time, as if by magic, the camp assumed a entirely different appearance. He seemed to comprehend at a glance what improvements were necessary, and it was short work for him to order it done, while he himself superintended the execution of his orders. Old buildings were torn down, trenches dug, new and commodious quarters erected for the officers, old tents replaced by new and there over-camp were removed, all the buildings whitewashed, and the camp thoroughly policed and purged of all filth and refuse material. I speak advisedly when I say that the entire improvement which has been made in the camp since the removal of Gen. Copeland has been projected by Col. Hardin, and executed by his orders and under his immediate supervision. After Col. Hardin was ordered away, the Camp elapsed into something like its former state, but since the arrival of Col. Frank Beach, a thorough system of policing has been resorted to, and the Camp now presents a neat and tidy appearance.

Col. Beach is a regular officer, a man of energy and experience, and a strict disciplinarian. I have no hesitancy in saying that under his administration the affairs of Camp Reynolds will be managed to the entire satisfaction of even the most scrupulous, and that the *Dispatch* itself will fail to find any cause for complaint.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

### Incomes from Real Estate.

Multitudinous are the questions arising under the revenue law, and not a day passes that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is not called upon to decide some contested feature of the law. Recently an interesting question was originated in Chicago, the nature of which is as follows: An individual some twenty years ago purchased a piece of land for one thousand dollars, and last year sold one fifth part of it, of the least value, for $20,000. This sum he claimed as his capital, and not subject to tax as income; that if he had exchanged this property for other real estate or United States securities, it could be collected, and that having sold for money which was invested in other real estate, etc., was simply a change of investment of capital, and not liable to the income tax. In any event, he contended, all that the Government could claim would be the appreciation of the property only since the law went into effect until the time of sale. This question was referred by the assessor of the District to the Commissioner at Washington who decided that when property increased in value since its purchase, the increase must be considered income to the owner. Instead of leaving each year's assessment of appreciation, a system that would be vague and uncertain, the Commissioner decided that the assessment be made on the appreciation of the property only when realized by a sale, when the same becomes tangible, and therefore reasonably assessable. It is deemed immaterial for the purposes of taxation, whether the consideration for property sold be in money, stocks or other representatives of value, so the same admits of the profits of the sale being even approximately estimated. In view of the above considerations, the assessor was directed to assess the profits realized by the party referred to.

### The Micawber Democrats.

The Chicago *Times* does not relish the postponement of the Presidential Convention by the Micawber Democrat. "While we think the Committee have exceeded their power," it says, "and while we doubt the wisdom of the postponement, we must of course acquiesce in the decision, and trust it will turn out for the best." So far from producing harmony, the postponement bids fair to breed a new trouble in the party. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, claiming to represent, as its chairman, the genuine Democratic National Committee, announces his intention of calling his committee together to consult as to calling a new convention for making nominations, alleging that AUGUST BELMONT and his concern represent merely the DOUGLAS wing.

The Micawber Democrats, it now seems, will not have to wait long for something to turn up.

## THE PULPIT.

### A DIVINE DEFENDER.

A SERMON,

Preached by Rev. W. D. HOWARD, Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT—The Lord your God, he it is that fighteth for you, as he has promised. Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, that ye love the Lord your God.—JOSHUA xxiii, x and xi.

This and the following chapter of this book, contain the valedictory of Joshua to the Hebrew people. It had fallen to the lot of this distinguished man to succeed Moses as the leader of Israel, and to complete the great work which he had begun, of establishing the Jews in the land of Canaan.

Joshua had fulfilled his mission—led his people into the promised land—fought their battles—driven out and subdued their enemies—divided the country among them—fixed each tribe in its appropriate place, and put into success ful operation the machinery of the government. He was now grown old, and feeling that his end was drawing nigh, he desired to deliver to his people his last counsels. For this purpose he assembled "all Israel"—not literally the people, of course,—but their representatives. The place where this assembly was convened was probably Shiloh, which, from the times of Joshua till those of Samuel was what Jerusalem was afterwards, both the civil and religious metropolis of the nation. Here the tabernacle was erected, it was the home of the chief priests and the chief magistrate, and the place where the Jewish festivals were annually observed. On this occasion Joshua delivered two separate addresses to his countrymen, one of which is recorded in the 23d and the other in the 24th chapters of this book. The chief design in both addresses is the same, namely: to direct the thoughts of the people to God, and confirm them in their fidelity to him. But the matter of the addresses are quite different. The first recounts what had been done for the Israelites through the instrumentality of Joshua himself, and warns them against entering into alliance with the Canaanites, or dwelling among them, whilst the last recalls to the memory of the people all the acts of mercy on the part of God, from their very inception as a nation, that they might be encouraged and persuaded to determine upon unwavering fidelity to the Lord, and induced to renew their covenant that they would serve none but God.

We pass over the second address and confine ourselves to a remark or two in relation to the one contained in the chapter from which we have taken our text. The design of Joshua in recounting the people of all the acts of kindness which God had exercised towards them. This was followed by a most solemn warning, in which he pointed out to them the certain and utter ruin which would overtake them if they forsook God and entered into alliances and inter marriages with the idolatrous Canaanites.

"Ye have seen," said he, "all that the Lord your God hath done unto all these nations because of you." "He hath fought for you—he hath divided the nations out for an inheritance for you—although they have been great and strong, yet God has driven them before you, and one man hath chased a thousand—and not one among them could stand before you." All these things which the Lord your God spake concerning you, but all are come to pass." For these wonderful displays of God's power in behalf of their people, he exhorts them to be very courageous; to keep and to do all that is written in the Book of the Law of Moses; and not to turn aside therefrom to the right hand or to the left. "Come not among these nations," said he "that remain among you; neither make mention of the name of their gods, nor cause to swear by them; but cleave unto the Lord your God and love him." And this earnest exhortation is followed by an equally earnest warning. "If ye do in any wise go back and cleave unto the remnant of these nations, know for a certainty that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of them before you, but they shall be snares and traps unto you, and scourges in your sides, and thorns in your eyes, until ye perish off this good land, which the Lord your God hath given you."

One of the things that strikes us most palpably as we read this interesting address is, that Joshua attributes all the success, prosperity and happiness of the Israelites to God. No expression occurs in it that would lead the people to think that any of the honors or praise were due to any one but God—and he is represented as the immediate author of all their blessings. "He gave them rest"—"he fought battles"—"he drove out the Canaanites before them"—"he gave them their inheritance"—"he enabled one man to chase a thousand;" in a word, "all the good things which they enjoyed the Lord given them." And the holy and venerable soldier adds: "Ye know in all your hearts and in all your souls that not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you."

Here a question of the deepest importance suggests itself to us. If God was thus interested in the affairs of the Jewish people, does he take the same interest in the affairs of other peoples? If his hand was in Jewish history, is it also in our history? If he fought their battles, does he fight ours? If he gave them rest, is it to him that we must look for rest?

Why not! Is God different now from what he was then? Has he lost his interest in human kind, or relinquished his right to control them? Nay. Whatever changes may have taken place in times, and nations, and opinions, God has remained unchanged. He is the same God in history that he is now. He ever, he contended, all that the Government could claim would be the appreciation of the property only since the law went into effect until the time of sale. This question was referred by the assessor of the District to the Commissioner at Washington who decided that when property increased in value since its purchase, the increase must be considered income to the owner. Instead of leaving each year's assessment of appreciation, a system that would be vague and uncertain, the Commissioner decided that the assessment be made on the appreciation of the property only when realized by a sale, when the same becomes tangible, and therefore reasonably assessable. It is deemed immaterial for the purposes of taxation, whether the consideration for property sold be in money, stocks or other representatives of value, so the same admits of the profits of the sale being even approximately estimated. In view of the above considerations, the assessor was directed to assess the profits realized by the party referred to.

### The Micawber Democrats.

The Chicago *Times* does not relish the postponement of the Presidential Convention by the Micawber Democrat. "While we think the Committee have exceeded their power," it says, "and while we doubt the wisdom of the postponement, we must of course acquiesce in the decision, and trust it will turn out for the best." So far from producing harmony, the postponement bids fair to breed a new trouble in the party. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, claiming to represent, as its chairman, the genuine Democratic National Committee, announces his intention of calling his committee together to consult as to calling a new convention for making nominations, alleging that AUGUST BELMONT and his concern represent merely the DOUGLAS wing.

The Micawber Democrats, it now seems, will not have to wait long for something to turn up.

Fortress Monroe on the Atlantic, and passing North and West until it embraces Maryland and part of Pennsylvania, crossing the Alleghenies mountains to the Ohio river, down this stream, embracing the State of Ohio to the mouth of the Tennessee, following that stream across the State of Kentucky and up to its headwaters among the mountains of North eastern Georgia; each one of which armies over this prodigious reach of country having a specific work to perform which was vitally connected with one grand whole, indicates a degree of military genius such as the world has seldom witnessed. And not only is his strategy of the very highest quality, but his self-reliance and tenacity in battle have never been surpassed by any captain of whom we have read. And his subordinate officers are, as it appears to us, everything that could be desired. They are overflowing with patriotism and possessed of downright earnestness—they are skillful, cool and brave to a fault, as the fearful havoc which battle has made among them proves. As to our troops, it seems not extravagant to say, the world never saw such soldiers. Their intelligence as to the nature and consequences of the war, their bravery and their powers of endurance have been surpassed, if they have ever been equalled, by any soldiers who ever trod a battlefield.

But allowing all this, and we do allow it most cheerfully, success could never have been achieved by these means alone. There has been another element and that has been the power of God. Who preserved General Butler, whose operations on the James river form so important a feature in this whole movement, when his orderly was captured within sixty yards of him? Whose hand hung up that curtain of cloud which so many combatants that day enabled General Hancock last Wednesday night to move his corps from the extreme right of our army along almost the entire length of the lines, until he reached the only point in the enemy's entrenchments, which was comparatively feeble, and upon which he hurled his troops at four o'clock on Thursday morning, and with such fury that the enemy's line was broken in fragments by the shock, his first and second line of breastworks carried, a whole division consisting of many thousands of men, with one Major General, two Brigadier Generals, a multitude of inferior officers, forty guns and numerous battle flags fell into our hands?

This, perhaps, was the most important movement of the whole eight days fighting, and did more to crush the power and the spirit of the enemy than anything else. Now the officers who conceived and executed this movement was enabled to do it with such complete success because of what follows, and it was God's hand which, on that Thursday morning that hence ortu will be memorable in our history, rolled down from his pavilion of clouds that misty curtain, and did we but know all the secrets, we should find many such evidences of the Divine interposition, and our thanksgiving and praise to God for his wonderful dealings "Take good heed to ourselves, that we love the Lord our God."

2. Every instance of the Divine goodness should enkindle and increase our love to him.

He has solemnly enjoined it upon every one of his creatures to love him: "Thou shalt love the Lord with all thy heart, with all thy soul and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." And his innumerable favors to us lay us under additional obligations. What have we that we have not received from him? Our life, our reason, and health, our home and possessions and country are all from his benevolent hand. But above all these, "He so loved the world as to give his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life." And now, in addition to all our other blessings, when we go to him in answer to our prayers, as we trust he has, saved our country from the fearful ruin—preserved republican institutions for our children, the hope of mankind, from the fierce and malignant attacks of a would-be aristocracy at home and a corrupt aristocracy abroad—preserved liberty in her present asylum—and given us this great nation from divisions which would have entailed upon us endless discord, strife and feebleness—prepared the way for the removal of an institution which is the source of more than wrong which has entailed upon us untold calamities, and which, had it remained, would sooner or later have proved our ruin, as it has ruined and is now the curse of the Queen of the world in which it has been attempted to make it perpetual. I say, after God has done all these things for us, as we believe he has, by the events of the past week, O, how it becomes us to "take good heed to ourselves that we love the Lord our God."

3d. Nothing is more dishonoring to us and offensive to our Maker than ingratitude.

It kindles his wrath, and it kindles it all the more fiercely, as we might readily expect, against those who have been the recipients of his especial favors. There were few of the Kings of Judah more highly favored than Hezekiah. When he was nigh unto death he cried unto God, and the Lord heard his prayer, and spared him and prolonged his life. But he forgot his benefactor. He rendered not again according to the benefit done unto him. His heart was filled with pride—his heart was lifted up—he spurned the hand that helped him, and forgot the God that spared him, and the wrath of the Holy One was kindled against him, and Jerusalem, on his account against Judah and Jerusalem.—II. Chron., 22: 25.

And now, my hearers, shall we thus repay the benefits which we forget him who has preserved us not only, but prospered us through these long, and dreary and bloody years of war—who has led our people and fought our battles, and given us victory after victory. Shall we neglect to fall upon us in our recklessness, and turned the curses of our enemies into blessings? Nay, let us not dishonor ourselves and offend our God by such baseness, but let us rather contemplate with gratitude the marvelous mercies we have received. Let us endeavor to trace the hand of God in the surprising events which have been passing before our eyes, and in the influence of which, upon the destinies of this nation and the world, no man can imagine. Let us fall on our knees and our families and our closets lift up our voices and praise God for his marvellous deliverances, and as we ponder his wonderful dealings "Take good heed to ourselves, that we love the Lord our God."

In concluding this discourse I am led to remark: That it teaches us to whom, in the future, we are to look for our help.

We must not flatter ourselves that this struggle is over. We trust the enemy has been fatally crippled, but it would be a too hasty conclusion to suppose that he is destroyed. He will doubtless yet resist, and test with all the energy of despair.

And when the war is over, there will be questions to settle which will require more than human wisdom. Now, if we look to our fleets and armies, to our statesmen and political parties, we shall be woefully disappointed, and, notwithstanding all the sacrifices of blood and treasure, finally defeated and destroyed. It is very true we must not neglect the use of the proper means. We must replenish our wasted armies, replace our sunken ships, look around for competent men to fill the places of the numerous officers who have "fallen in the midst of the battle." We must remove the incompetent, and punish the guilty, and frown upon the vile. We must raise to places of power and trust the wise and the good, and our eyes must "be on the faithful of the land." We must retain our gold, and retrench our expenses, and leave foreign luxuries to be disposed of as best they may by the foreign enemies who have done their utmost to destroy our beloved country, and return to the simplicity and frugality of earlier and happier days of the Republic. But we are not to trust to these things, nor to any thing else but God. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." And now, in addition to all our other blessings, when we go to him in answer to our prayers, as we trust he has, saved our country from the fearful ruin—preserved republican institutions for our children, the hope of mankind, from the fierce and malignant attacks of a would-be aristocracy at home and a corrupt aristocracy abroad—preserved liberty in her present asylum—and given us this great nation from divisions which would have entailed upon us endless discord, strife and feebleness—prepared the way for the removal of an institution which is the source of more than wrong which has entailed upon us untold calamities, and which, had it remained, would sooner or later have proved our ruin, as it has ruined and is now the curse of the Queen of the world in which it has been attempted to make it perpetual. I say, after God has done all these things for us, as we believe he has, by the events of the past week, O, how it becomes us to "take good heed to ourselves that we love the Lord our God."

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The voluntary support of the Christian Commission is as thoroughly carried out in the contributions it receives as in the employment of its delegates. It has been sustained from the first by the free-will offerings of the people. Many of the thousands who have been poured into its treasury have come without any appeal whatever. A remarkable feature of these contributions has been the amounts received from those for whose immediate benefit the Commission was organized. Many regiments in the field have sent $200 and $300 at a time, and some have gone so far as to establish a system of regular monthly contributions. This is as good evidence as could be desired of the appreciation the soldiers have of the Commission's work, while it should be a stimulus to the public to do more for the noble men who have given their all for their country.

A letter received from Boston, at the office of the Christian Commission in Philadelphia, records the most handsome voluntary contribution yet made. The letter says:

"The naval and civil officers, mechanics and employees at the Charlestown Navy Yard have contributed $1,568 29 to aid the work of the Christian Commission."

## THE DRAFT.

### Enlistment of Naval Substitutes—A Circular from the Provost Marshal General.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 21, 1864.

To prevent misapprehension it is announced that the joint resolution of Congress, approved June 3d, 1864, does not act to prevent the enlistment of substitutes in the navy or marine corps, for men drafted under the enrollment act; neither does it forbid crediting men enlisted in the navy or marine corps, as provided under sections 7, 8 and 9 of the act approved February 24, 1864, amendatory of the enrollment act. Men enlisting in the navy or marine corps as substitutes for drafted men, must enlist as such for three years. Exemptions will not be granted to principals until they bring to the Board of Enrollment certificates from the authorized naval or military recruiting officers of the fact that the substitutes have been actually accepted and received into the navy or marine corps for three years. Circular No. 19, dated May 18, 1864, was issued to accommodate persons actually absent from their residences; and who, being themselves liable to military duty, might desire to furnish substitutes without, being put to the inconvenience of returning to their State or homes, in order to do so. It is not to be construed or used as authorizing recruiting for army, navy, or marine corps in one State for the credit of drafted conscripts or others otherwise, nor for any other purpose than the one as herein explained.

J. B. FRY, P. M. G.

### General Intelligence.

It is said that the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, which has had the Arkansas U. S. Senate question under discussion for some time, will report that people in rebellious States can have no voice in the Electoral Congress until after they have returned to their allegiance, and have resumed their place in the Union by votes of a majority of their people.

The rolls of the Commissary-General of prisoners show that we have over fifty thousand rebels reported—showing a very large balance in our favor. About a thousand reported for arrival Wednesday to have been recently captured, are not included in the above calculation.

The news from Europe gives positive confirmation of the previous reports, that Spain disavows the recent outrageous acts of her agents on the Pacific coast. Admiral Pinzon is recalled. His colleague, Senor Salazar took passage in the same steamer, got hastily ashamed or affraid of what he had done, and made his escape.

The Richmond *Examiner* complains because additional compensation has been given to Jeff. Davis, "under the name of lights and fuel for the Presidential mansion, and forage in the Presidential stables for four horses during the year." The *Examiner* thinks that if he cannot live with twenty-five thousand dollars a year and the best house in Richmond, he had better resign.

A gentleman who left the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac Wednesday, states that rebel prisoners captured before Petersburg say that for three months past the Confederate Government has been constantly shipping and storing provisions at Richmond, in anticipation of a siege.

It is said that whisky hereafter is to be a permanent item in the army ration. This is deemed wise by our surgeons.

William H. Young, a prominent Baltimore lawyer, was instantly killed Wednesday morning, whilst going to the ten o'clock train to go to Philadelphia, to meet an important committee of Odd Fellows, there to revise and regulate the rules of the order. The deceased was high in the degrees of the fraternity, and near forty years old. He fell from an omnibus on Fratt street, several cars running over him.

A committee of prominent citizens of Philadelphia has been appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the first anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, and as a part of their duties have tendered an invitation to all the Christian and benevolent societies and mechanical and industrial associations, and the citizens generally of the loyal States, to meet at Gettysburg on the 4th day of July, and participate in an appropriate celebration on that great battlefield. His Excellency A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, it is said will be present and preside at this anniversary.

The London *Chronicle* mournfully states that it "has received accounts from its correspondent which confirm the report that it is becoming perfectly impracticable for English tourists to travel in any part of Germany. In several instances landlords of hotels have gone the length of refusing beds, because the would-be sojourners were Englishmen. This occurs too, in a country which the English have cultivated with especial care; from whence the Queen took a husband; from whence one principal branch of the Royal family continues to be wedded; from whence the royal stock has for centuries been supplied; from whence travel levies of the past week, O, how it becomes us to "take good heed to ourselves that we love the Lord our God."

Three one hundred day regiments have been raised in Philadelphia.

A careful estimate by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue puts the annual receipts under the internal tax bill at $257,000,000. Secretary Chase insists that $300,000,000 shall be raised from this source, and an effort will be made to amend the bill so as to produce that sum.

Michael Shoemaker, and ex-United States Collector of Buchanan's appointment, is on trial at Detroit for defrauding the Government. In February, 1862, Alfred Russell, Esq., the United States District Attorney, commenced five suits against Shoemaker, one of which is now pending, and four others have been consolidated. In the present suit it is claimed that $10,000 is due the government on moneys had and received by the defendant, and unaccounted for or paid over to the United States.

The Galveston *Bulletin* purports to have received news from Eagle Pass to the 31st of May stating that Mejia and the French troops defeated Doblado and are near Saltillo, and that within thirty days the French troops will have secured to the entire Western shore of the Rio Grande.

The rush of immigrants to the port of New York is unparalleled. Within twenty-four hours ending Wednesday noon, five vessels came in, bringing 3,234 passengers, all from Liverpool.

It turns out that it was the opposition in the English Parliament, and not the ministry, who were recently beaten by a majority of ten on the Paper Duties (Oxford) bill. The difference may not be very important to us, but it is quite important to the ministry.

A new species of silk worm, which feeds on the leaves of the oak, has been introduced into Fresno county, California.

The Washington *Republican* is informed by an officer, who is a returned prisoner from Texas, that a terrible drought prevails in Texas, extending throughout that whole region, and, in fact, into Louisiana. The prairies of Texas are absolutely so parched that the earth is cracked into fissures rendering it hazardous to journey on horseback by night. Cattle are dying there by thousands. A person who passed along the coast of the Gulf recently told our informant that he rode over thousands of carcasses of cattle which had come down to the seashore and drank of salt water until they died from its effects. The loss in food to the rebels by this cause must be very great, as Texas has been one of their chief sources of supply in the article of beef.

### High Prices—The True Cause.

It is quite the custom just now to attribute the present high prices to an expanded currency. We are flippantly told that this is the one cause of commercial derangement, and that if the currency were only reduced to the standard of three years ago, prices would come down in the same proportion. Let us think a moment, and we shall see the utter absurdity of such a conclusion. No matter what is the medium for making exchanges, or what is currency, or what is lawful money—whether it be gold, or silver, or bank notes, or treasury notes—prices always were and always must be *high* prices. Europe learned it during her Napoleonic wars; we learned it in the war of 1812, and the same stern teacher compels us to submit to it now. The reason is clear and simple. Production is diminished, and, by the waste of war, consumption is increased. The war draws the farmer's sons from the plow, and fewer acres are sown and smaller harvests reaped. The mechanic leaves his bench, and fewer articles of comfort are manufactured. Scarcely less than two-fifths of our adult male population are now devoting all their time and energy to the killing of men. Outside of this, a vast number are in the field with our brave generals, a large part man our ships of war, now counted by hundreds, and many are in hospitals and graveyards. In the cities, the workyards, iron works, machine shops, and in the manufacture of clothing and equipments, and in producing munitions and supplies, sw

### Famine in the Cape Verd Islands.

We learn from the Boston *Advertiser*, of the 23d, that Capt. J. Bickford, of the brig Monte Christo which sailed from Porto Praya, the capital of Santiago, one of the Cape Verd Islands, on May 15th, and has recently arrived at the port of Boston, gives a most distressing account of the famine there, and of the sufferings of the poor people who are rapidly falling victims to hunger and disease. As has already been stated in our columns, the effects of the prolonged drouth there have been terrible. There has been no rain for a year and the crops have failed, the verdure is parched and shrivelled in the heat, and the ground is dry and dusty. The people in the country, who depend upon their crops for food, after exhausting their slender resources, flock into the towns and die by scores. Captain Bickford was informed that on Santiago, which is the principal island in the group, and which a year ago contained a population of 55,000, 7,000 had died of starvation between January 1st and May 1st. The Portugese government has authorized a draft on their treasury to the amount of $75,000, to relieve the poor, but this had gone but a very little way, although the new Governor, Senor Don Cambo-Bello had done what he could to help the suffering within his reach. Hon. Antonio Belle-Fortes, with some other wealty gentlemen had erected a large building, where as many as possible of the starving, who came in from the country, were sheltered and fed, but in many cases, life was too far gone to render this succor of any avail. It was to Senor Belle-Fortes that Capt. Bickford carried out a cargo of corn and rice, and in this way became possessed of these facts. During his stay in Porto Praya, forty or fifty died in the city every day from starvation and diseases arising from over indulgence after protracted fasting—although every possible precaution was used in supplying them with food at first. One could not walk the streets without seeing at least three or four poor creatures dying by the wayside. Captain Bickford rode out a few miles into the country, but here the scenes grew more horrible at every step. Men, haggard with hunger, begged of him for food, women, gaunt and weak, tottered along the road, and fell fainting in full sight, perhaps, of the city where they hoped to find bread, children, almost naked, held up their little bony arms, mutely asking for help. He went but a short distance and returned hearsick. When the cargo of the brig was landed and carried up into the city, men and women dug in the dust for the few grains of rice which fell from the bags, and treasured them as if they had been gold.

There can be no crops before the 1st of December, even if the Islands have rain, and the supply of corn and rice which they have at Porto Praya, for such scanty charity as they are able to afford, is only for a month more. In this state of things it becomes our citizens to consider whether, notwithstanding their liberality in responding to other calls made at home, they can suffer these poor people, within thirty days sail of Boston, to starve to death. The Cape Verd Islands are ten in number, and in 1850 had a population of 86 738. In Boavista the situation of the people is described as being still worse than in Santiago. A large field of operations truly, but individual cases of suffering can be relieved and have a direct call on our sympathies.

### The Oil Region.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Cony, in the oil region, June 18:

Cony, like all those new towns which have suddenly sprung from mere hamlets into large villages, is built, owing to the superabundance of timber, chiefly of wood, with the everlasting white paint on them. The railroad depots take up most of the space at the bottom of the valley, formed by some passing rivulet, while the town stretches back along a gentle acclivity. It has any amount of grocery stores and buildings aspiring to the dignity of hotels. They *only* charged me a dollar an hour for a buggy, and a dollar for one meal and the use of a room for two hours. They charge as if they expected oil to play itself out very suddenly, as it has in vast numbers of instances, more especially in the neighborhood of Titusville. But of that I shall have occasion to write to-morrow, when I reach there.

In the very centre of the place is an immense oil warehouse. Barrels are piled upon barrels, almost beyond computation. Vast as are the facilities for making barrels all over the country, there are never enough. So rich in their yield are some of the flowing wells said to be near the mouth of Oil Creek that I fear to venture a statement of the number of barrels ejected by them per day, nor will I venture it until I have seen them.

Right around this immense oil depository are great numbers of iron oil vats, of immense size and proportions, into which vast quantities of oil are poured, until barrels can be had and means of shipment for it found. Cony looks greasy, is greasy, and is growing richer grease. There are no oil developments found in this immediate neighborhood.

They began at Titusville, twenty-seven miles below here, and continue down to the mouth of Oil Creek, sixteen miles below that place. Of their appearance and development you shall have a very full and accurate account from Titusville, Oil Creek, Franklin and Meadville. After that, no! for Philadelphia and comfort once more. It is almost as bad out here as campaigning with General Grant.

As I am full of statistics, I may as well add, there are two churches in the place, some very handsome girls, and no Fremont men. I cannot recall how many hundred thousand barrels of oil have been shipped from this point. I know that when Mr. McPherson, Secretary of the Oil Creek, undertook to enumerate them, he very respectfully declined troubling himself or my brain further upon the subject. Cony is intensely Union, perhaps the very best character that could be given her abroad or at home.

PETERSBURG.—The city of Petersburg was founded as a settlement two hundred and ten years ago, and was named after St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia. Among the "first families" we find the names of Goode, Bland, Bolling, Eppes, Harrison and Rives. The Bollings are descendants of Pocahontas, the famous Indian queen, and still exhibit with pride traces of the "royal blood" in their physiognomy. The city contained about twenty-three thousand inhabitants just previous to the war. It was a thriving manufacturing place, and its northern air and population were regarded with jealous eye by the fire-eaters at the inception of the rebellion.

A small stream on the east divides Petersburg from the village of Blandford, which takes its name from Richard Bland, one of the early English settlers on the James river. Probably where "Baldy" Smith defeated the rebels is known as Blandford Heights. Here, in the Revolution, occurred the battle of the Hessians, where the British Rebel General Tarleton was roughly handled by (if we mistake not) Gen. Gates and Gen. Lee, an ancestor of the present rebel leader. The graves of those who fell are still shown in the churchyard, and some are marked by monuments and humble slabs. The old church has crumbled to ruins, and twenty-five thousand bodies rest on this hill.

A NEW blast engine has awakened the ironmongers of England. It has an air cylinder fifty-six inches in diameter, and a steam cylinder of twenty-one inches diameter—both with a clear stroke of three feet and a pressure of forty pounds per square inch in the boilers while the engine is making thirty-five revolutions, or two hundred feet, per minute; and the pressure of blast is maintained at three and a half pounds per square inch—sufficient for a furnace of fifteen feet diameter at the boshes. The engine's speed is about fifty revolutions per minute. Increased speed would give increased air. The India rubber valves act freely and regularly and visibly. As they rise they turn partially around, which action increases their durability, as the valve never beats twice in the same place.

ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe, the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze, Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees; Lives through all life, extends through all extent, Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part, As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns, As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.

It claims all high, all low, all great and small; It fills it, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of the electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative poles. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, comet as like is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all disease, of which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconveniences, through the use of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgia of fifteen cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation. ☜

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Bleeding with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and females; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive systems, Amaurosis, Paralysis, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. J. A. REBB,
Jan13-m W&S Medical Electrician.

FLAGS,
ALL SIZES.....ALL PRICES.
ALBUMS,
IN EVERY STYLE.....AT LOW PRICES.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
COLORED AND PLAIN.....GENERALS, &c.
POCKET BOOKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.....LOW PRICES.
POCKET ALBUMS,
ALL SIZES.....ALL PRICES.
WAR MAPS,
VIRGINIA.....GEORGIA
LATE BOOKS,
LATE MAGAZINES.....LATE PAPERS.
PITTOCK'S,
jn1 opposite Postoffice.

CHICKERING.
Seven new and magnificent Chickering & Sons
PIANOS.
Just received by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
jn6 at Wood street.

OLD BRANDY.—20 cases Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Old Brandy, in store and for sale by
A. ARNOLD & CO.,
jn6 No. 56 Wood street.

## THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

**Pennsylvania Central.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thro Accom.n..... | 5:30 a m | Baltimore Exp'r. | 12:20 p m |
| Thro Mail..... | 2:50 a m | Philadelp'a Ex's. | 11:30 p m |
| Thro Express..... | 4:25 p m | Fast Line..... | 12:50 a m |
| Fast Line..... | 8:30 p m | Thro Mail..... | 12:20 a m |
| Joh'n Acm'n..... | 3:00 p m | Joh'n Acm'n..... | 10:05 a m |
| 1st Wall Station.. | 6:30 a m | 1st Wall Station.. | 6:15 a m |
| 2d do ..... | 11:00 a m | 2d do ..... | 8:30 a m |
| 3d do ..... | 3:50 p m | 3d do ..... | 1:55 p m |
| 4th do ..... | 6:00 p m | 4th do ..... | 8:25 p m |

The Church trains leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fast Line..... | 1:00 a m | Chicago Express.. | 2:20 a m |
| Express ..... | 1:10 p m | Phila. " .. | 2:10 p m |
| Mail Train..... | 8:30 a m | Cin'ti " .. | 7:20 p m |
| | | Crestline Mail.... | 7:00 p m |

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m, 3:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m.

Al.lan's Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p m.

**Pittsburgh and Connellsville.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail..... | 7:55 a m | Mail..... | 6:00 p m |
| Express..... | 3:30 p m | Express..... | 8:30 a m |
| 1st McKeesport.. | 11:30 a m | 1st McKeesport.. | 8:50 p m |
| 2d " .. | 6:15 p m | 2d " .. | 2:05 p m |
| Port Perry..... | 7:00 a m | Port Perry..... | 8:30 a m |
| Braddock's..... | 4:15 p m | Braddock's..... | 5:40 p m |

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

**Allegheny Valley.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail..... | 7:00 a. m. | Mail..... | 7:30 p. m. |
| Express..... | 4:30 p. m. | Express..... | 9:35 a. m. |
| Accommodation.. | 2:00 p. m. | Accommodation | 7:45 a. m. |

**Cleveland and Pittsburgh.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail..... | 2:10 a. m. | Mail..... | 3:30 p. m. |
| Cincinnati..... | 1:45 a. m. | Cincin. Express.. | 8:05 p. m. |
| " ..... | 1:45 p. m. | do ..... | 2:10 a. m. |
| Wheeling..... | 4:30 a. m. | Steubenville Accommodation.. | 10:00 a. m. |
| Steubenville Accom'n.. | | | |
| leaves Allegheny.. | 2:50 p. m. | | |
| Cleveland..... | 1:45 a. m. | | |
| do ..... | 1:45 p. m. | | |

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**Artificial Limbs.**
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth st.
C. Helmbold.....36 Smithfield st.

**Advertising Agents.**
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

**Ambrotypes.**
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

**Banks.**
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley.

**Boots and Shoes.**
S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

**Book and Job Printers.**
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

**Book, Stationery and News Dealers.**
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st.

**Bakers.**
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

**Boiler Makers.**
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

**Commission Merchants.**
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

**Cotton Manufacturers.**
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

**Cloaks and Mantillas.**
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

**Coal Dealers.**
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

**Carriage Manufacturers.**
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

**Dry Goods.**
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schletter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

**Druggists.**
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.5 & 7 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

**Dentists.**
G. W. Spencer.....229 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....273 Penn st.

**Foundries.**
Charles Knapp.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

**Freight Agents.**
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

**Grocers.**
G. Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water st.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Petuit & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

**Gas Fitters.**
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

**Glass Manufacturers.**
C. Ihmsen & Son.....128 First street.

**Hatters.**
W. M. Fleming.....139 Wood st

**Hardware.**
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st

**House and Sign Painters.**
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

**Hotels.**
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

**Iron Manufacturers.**
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....85 Water st.

**Insurance Offices.**
Allegheny Insurance Co.....27 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....55 Water st.

**Iron Foundry.**
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

**Jewelers.**
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

**Lawyers.**
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....83 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

**Lithographs.**
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

**Livery Stables.**
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

**Merchant Tailors.**
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair st. 2d

**Musical Instruments.**
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....58 Fifth street.

**Machinists.**
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

**Machinery.**
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

**Metal Broker.**
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

**Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.**
Lippincott & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

**Nations.**
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....118 Water st.

**Nursery.**
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

**Oil Dealers.**
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....26 Wood street.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

**Opticians.**
C. Knapp.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

**Picture Frame Manufacturer.**
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

**Planing Mill.**
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

**Physicians.**
Dr. F. DeRolettè.....91 Grant street.

**Real Estate and Stock Brokers.**
S. S. Bryan.....73 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

**Railroads.**
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central Depot.....cor. Liberty and Canal streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

**Restaurants.**
Vierheller & Roesing.....94 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckleisen.....47 Fifth st.

**Steel Manufacturers.**
Singer, Nimick & Co.....88 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

**Straw Goods.**
C. A. A. Stroumes.....19 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

**Soap and Candles.**
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

**Sewing Machine Agents.**
Wm. Sumner & Co.....37 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim.....Corner Wood and Third st.

**Tin-Ware.**
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

**Tobacconists.**
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

**Upholsterers.**
E. Edmonson & Co.....Stand 98 Third street.

**Vises Manufactory,**
James Iron.....Lawrenceville.

**Vinegar Manufactory.**
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

**Wines and Liquors.**
C. Seibert & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

**Wall Paper.**
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 126 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, inclusive of the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., wholesale and retail, by
JAMES DICKSON & SON, Proprietors of
se23-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

JAMES DICKSON & SON, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF OIL OF ST. JACOBS AND AQUA AMMONIA Co. Goods left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Wood and Third streets, will receive prompt attention.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

RARE CHANCE.
VALUABLE OIL LAND.

The undivided half in fee simple, of one Acre of Ground, situated on Horseneck Run, within a few feet of Burke & Harley's big well, and immediately adjoining the Prince and Mohler wells, one of which has been producing for over one year. This tract is known as the "Bolting Spring Acre." Beyond doubt this is the most valuable tract of Virginia land now in the market, being surrounded on each side by good wells, and only 4½ miles from the Ohio river. The other undivided half is owned by Messrs. Harley & Burke of this city. Address

SMITH, NEAL & CO.,
Pittsburgh: P. O.

A RARE CHANCE.
FOR RENT,
A first rate BUSINESS STAND and good DWELLING attached: fixtures for Grocery Store, to be sold with the renting of the house. Call at
je22:4t No. 166 FEDERAL st., Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. B. FOLEY,
je 18 Diamond street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 233 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
Butler St., Lawrenceville.
June 18, 1864.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 5, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied brick house, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, Cistern, &c. Lot 44 feet by 160, with a choice selection of Fruit Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. je17:2w

FOR SALE.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and appurtenances. Large lot of ground replete with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Situated on the Second Bank, Allegheny City. For particulars, inquire of
BISSELL & CO.,
je16:2w 233 Liberty street.

WEST VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a tract of 1,400 acres of land—the best timbered land in the country, containing Oak and Poplar—very heavy timber; three strata of Iron Ore, good quality; plenty of Stone Coal, and good signs of Oil. The whole lying about five miles from Morgantown, the county seat of Monongalia county, Virginia, and on the Monongahela river. On this survey is the celebrated
RED SPRINGS,
situated between the Kingwood and Evansville turnpike. Both pass through it.

Such a lot of Timber, Ore and Coal is not to be found elsewhere in the country. Come and look, a great bargain will be given. Address WM. LAZIER, of Morgantown, W. V., Agent for R. R. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. SINCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap15:tf

FOR RENT.—A brick Cottage, containing nine rooms, adjoins Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN,
my26:1m No. 127 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
The Subscribers
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,
Situated on the
CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
47 Wood Street.
my3:tf

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building Barges, &c. Coal Land, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered on for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19

## OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Ample facilities for Storage and Shipment.
REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh26:3m

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.
se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSO

EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank
Pittsburgh. jn4

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 122 North Front street, Philadelphia.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
PHILADELPHIA
Commission Merchants for the sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Lard and other Oils. de19:6m

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
NECK TIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
MERINO VESTS.
Shirts and Drawers made to order.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
je18 25 FIFTH STREET.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALING DEALERS IN
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 69 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS visiting the city at this time will find a full stock on hand and at the LOWEST PRICES. Give us a call.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & W. HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

## FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6:yr

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

## OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the Celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finished or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
c29-17

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STREET,
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no26:ly

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH ROUND COFFEE.
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:ly

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. S. BATEMAN
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Springs, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris, Date of Diploma, 1826.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialities attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to man, old and young. ap20

NO. MOLASSES.—100 bbls. (fresh and robolled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

## POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:tdcwtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja2:

# Finance and Trade.

## Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 39 FOURTH ST.

| Par | Val | BANKS. Offd | Asked | Sales | Div'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 Exchange | — | 71¾ | May 5 | |
| | 50 Citizens | — | 61¾ | " 4 | |
| | 50 Pittsburgh | — | 69¾ | " 4 | |
| | 50 Allegheny | — | 53¾ | " 4 | |
| | 50 Mechanics | — | 63½ | " 5 | |
| | 50 Iron City | — | 64¾ | " 4 | |
| | 50 M & M | — | 100¾ | " | $3.75 |
| | 50 First National | 110 | — | — | |
| | 50 Second National | 110 | — | — | |
| | 50 Third National | 110 | — | — | |
| | 50 First National Ally | 110 | — | — | |
| | 50 Manchester Saving | — | 49¾ | " | 4 |
| | INSURANCE. | | | | |
| | 50 Citizens | — | — | 61 | June $6.00 |
| | 42 Western | — | — | 33½ | May 3.00 |
| | 50 Monongahela | 34 | — | 33 | $3.00 |
| | 50 Eureka | 50 | — | 58 | " $4.00 |
| | 50 Pittsburgh | 34 | — | 34 | |
| | 25 Allegheny | — | — | 23¾ | |
| | 50 People's | 28 | — | 29¾ | |
| | 50 Penna | 28 | — | — | |
| | BRIDGE. | | | | |
| | 25 Monongahela | — | — | 25¾ | |
| | 50 St. Clair Street | 50 | — | — | |
| | 50 Hand Street | — | — | 50 | |
| | 50 Mechanic Street | — | — | — | |
| | 25 Birmingham | — | — | 31¾ | |
| | RAILROAD. | | | | |
| | 50 Allegheny Valley | 15 | — | 14 | |
| | 50 Connellsville | 11 | 13 | 12¾ | |
| | 50 do (interest) | — | 17 | — | |
| | 50 Steubenville | 13 | 15¾ | 14¾ | |
| | 50 Charters | — | — | 5 | |
| | 50 Hempfield | — | — | — | ½ |
| | 50 Allegh'y & Manch'ter | 65 | — | 65 | |
| | 50 Birmingham | — | — | 40 | |
| | 50 Citizens | — | — | 95 | |
| | GAS. | | | | |
| | 50 Pittsburgh | — | — | — | 88 |
| | 50 Allegheny | 33 | — | 38 | |
| | 25 Birmingham | — | — | 31¾ | 5 |
| | OIL COMPANIES. | | | | |
| | 25 Lucesco | — | 27 | — | |
| | Ardesco | — | — | — | |
| | 10 North American | — | 9 | 7¾ | |
| | BONDS. | | | | |
| | 88 Allegheny County 6's | — | — | 82 | |
| | do Scrip 6's | — | — | 81 | |
| | Pittsburgh 6's | — | — | 78¾ | |
| | do 6's | — | — | 97 | |
| | Allegheny City 6's | — | 100 | 86½ | |
| | do 6's | — | — | — | |
| | Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's | — | — | 105 | |
| | do 2d mortg. 95 | — | — | — | |
| | Connellsville 6's | — | — | 93 | 87 |
| | Steub. R. R. 6's | — | — | 75 | |

FRIDAY, June 24.

At the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which was specially called to remonstrate against the Gold Bill, and take such other action as the necessity of commerce would demand, one of the members, whilst advocating the appointment of a committee to proceed to Washington for the purpose of having the law repealed, detailed a number of instances showing how the price of gold had been inflated by the sympathizers with the rebellion. That the Gold Bill was an inconvenience he admitted, and hoped it would be submitted to until repealed. Finally a committee, as proposed, was adopted, with Mr. J. M. Brown, an eminent New York banker, chairman. It appears, however, that the committee had no instructions of a definite character.

The part of the law which is regarded as most objectionable to dealers in coin is that which requires the "payment in full of the agreed price thereof on the day on which the contract is made," to be in "United States notes or national currency, *and not otherwise*." The payment, therefore, of a bank check for either gold or foreign exchange is made by the law a misdemeanor. The authorities may not to prosecute, but, as the law stands, it excludes all other methods of payment but paper money. What else could be received in payment but "United States notes or national currency," unless it be a bank check? There would remain only coin, and the notes of the old banks. The conclusion is irresistible that the receipt of a check in payment would be a violation of the law.

—The New York *Post* of yesterday says: "The loan market is working more slowly. The rate is 7 per cent., and there is an increasing apprehension of greater stringency in consequence of the payments into the Treasury on account of the new loan. The probability is, however, that this cause of derangement has already spent its force. The stock market is depressed by the prevailing desire to sell. Governments are steady. Coupon fives of 1881 have been to 97, as the principal which falls due in a few months is reimbursable in gold. Certificates of indebtedness are weak, and are offered at 90⅞. For seven-thirties 100 is bid. Sixes of 1881 are wanted at 112¼. Bank shares are dull, coal stocks heavy, mining shares neglected, railroad bonds quiet, railroad shares heavy and irregular."

—The civilized of Petroleum Oil Companies, which are under the management of honest and experienced business men, are proving very lucrative.

The Smoky City Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, has declared a dividend of twenty-four dollars per share, being net profits for six months ending June 2, 1864.

The Noble Well Oil Company paid, on June 10, at the office of the Company, a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock for the month of May.

The following Philadelphia companies have just declared dividends:

The Noble and Delamater Petroleum Oil Company, a ten cent per cent. monthly dividend from their earnings.

The M Elroy Oil Company, a dividend of one and a half per cent. upon their capital stock, payable after the 15th inst.

The Dalzell Oil Company, a dividend of one per cent.

The Lansmore Oil Company, a dividend of two per cent.

The Olmstead Oil Company announces a dividend of four per cent. out of the earnings of the month of May; also an extra dividend of four per cent., both payable, free of State tax, on the 11th inst.

Petroleum, during the past few years, has formed quite an important feature in our exports, and has aided in no small degree to pay our indebtedness abroad. The many uses to which it has been adapted has increased the consumption wonderfully, and is perfectly astonishing to those parties who first embarked in the business. American ingenuity and years of experience have assisted in developing the well to an extent almost beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The cost of production has been lessened of late by new and more economical machinery. The "petroleum mania" recently seized upon the people, especially of Philadelphia, and a large number of stock companies were formed to work the various wells. A sudden rise in the Oil Creek stock took place yesterday in the Philadelphia market. Intelligence of a flowing well on the property of this Company, yielding 20 barrels a day, sent up the shares to $8, an advance of $3. The following shows the last quotations of these securities at Philadelphia:

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oil Creek | 8 | 8¾ | Franklin Oil | — | 2 |
| Maple Shade Oil | 10¾ | 11¾ | Howe's Eddy Oil | ½ | 1½ |
| McClintock Oil | 5 | 5½ | Irvin Oil | 4½ | 5 |
| Penna Petroleum | 2½ | 2¾ | Pope Farm Oil | — | 2 |
| Perry Oil | 8½ | 9½ | Butler Coal | 23 | |
| Mineral Oil | 2¾ | 2¾ | Keystone Zinc | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Beacon Oil | — | 2 | Densmore Oil | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| Seneca Oil | 1¾ | — | Dalzell Oil | 5¾ | 6 |
| Organic Oil | — | 1½ | McIlhenny Oil | 4¾ | 4¾ |

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade it was stated that the receipts of crude petroleum at that port for the first three months of 1864, as compared with the receipts for the same time in 1863, had decreased 89,836 barrels, or 3,593,440 gallons; and the receipts of both crude and refined united show a diminution of 3,120,880 gallons, and the shipments to foreign markets in the same time had diminished 541,302 gallons.

—At Philadelphia yesterday Stocks were irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives 100¾; Reading Railroad, 69¾; Morris Canal, 87; Long Island Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 72¾.

—A comparison of the present condition of the banks in Boston with that of the previous week shows the following change:

| | June 13. | June 20. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $58,281,740 | $58,281,740 | No change. |
| Loans and Disc't | 67,982,355 | 68,880,385 | Inc. $97,990 |
| Specie in Bank | 6,524,199 | 6,567,109 | Dec. 17,090 |
| Due to Banks | 15,057,625 | 14,790,155 | Dec. 267,470 |
| Due to Banks | 10,709,995 | 11,681,586 | Inc. 971,601 |
| Deposits | 33,366,240 | 32,739,960 | Dec. $625,280 |
| Circulation | 8,775,111 | 8,803,728 | Inc. 28,617 |

—A good feature of the times is, that the past week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, exclusive of specie, have been unprecedentedly heavy, amounting in value to $3,836,881, and including to the port of Liverpool $1,801 501, and to London $470,471. The total exports in the corresponding week of 1863, were to the value of $3,543,152.

—A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company is called for the 12th of July at Pittsburgh, one of the objects of that meeting is to declare and to declare a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the quarter ending July 1.

—The supply of cotton continues to excite much interest, and the prospect for the future are not so encouraging as was supposed earlier in the season. The returns of the importations into England for the past year were,—from the United States 6 000,000 lbs, Brazil 22,600.000 lbs, Egypt 3,500,000, India and China 435,000,000, other countries 11,000,000; total 568,300,000. It will be seen that little more than one per cent. was from the United states, which before the rebellion furnished about seventy-five per cent. to that market. The estimate for the current year is.—American 72,000,000, Brazil 34,000 000, Egypt 117 000,000, India and China 544,000,000, other countries 7,000,000; total 804,000,000, value £70,400,000.

### Chicago Dry Goods Market.

The excitement which has characterized this market for some time past appears to be still increasing. The high price which cotton has attained in New York, and the extreme firmness with which it is held, together with the high cost of labor, necessitates continued advance, on the more important staples. This especially the case in standard sheetings, farmers and mechanics cassimeres, and cotton jeans goods. Our usual price list is therefore withdrawn, as any quotations that might be given would be practically valueless, and only calculated to mislead. We may however observe that the prices now ruling in Chicago are much below Eastern quotations.

### Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city on Saturday, June 18, 1864, and for the corresponding week of 1863:

| | June 13, 1864. | June 20, 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 8 600 | 61,738 |
| Wheat, bush | 775,51 | 968,926 |
| Corn | 1,918 608 | 1,3 8,467 |
| Oats | 827,4 8 | 568,317 |
| Rye | 19 015 | 67,125 |
| Barley | 11,794 | 637 |
| | 3,5 0,867 | 3,1 8,867 |

# PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, June 25, 1864.

Business yesterday exhibited an improvement. The demand was more general and sales were larger. The weather was intensely hot. Our rivers are down to low water mark. Navigation to the lower points is about at an end until we have a rise. The only boat announced for below is the Julia. She will leave for Zanesville at 10 this morning. Navigation on the slackwater to Monongahela city and Brownsville continues without interruption. The Packets leave punctually at the regular hour. The Spring steamboat season is over. The boats have done well. They have done the Government some service and themselves too. There are fourteen new boats being completed at the landing at present, and plenty more to come. Among the sales made we note as follows:

LARD—The demand was fair and sales were regular, principally for export. We note sales of 65 bbls of leaf at 15c, to go out of the market.

HAY—The freights arriving yesterday were small, amounting in the aggregate to 5 loads, which were disposed of at 2½@$30. per ton.

WHISKER—Prices have further advanced. We note a sale of 35 bbls city rectified at 1,70@$1.72. These are certainly steep figures.

LARD OIL—Was firm with a good demend. We note sales of 25 bbls. No. 1, at $1.25 per gal.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was firm; with a larger demand. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the sales fully keep pace with the receipts. Among the sales we note as follows, viz: 150 bbl extra at $7.50; extra family 8.5/@$8 75; 600 bbls in lots at 8.25, 8.50@8.75. Some dealers were holding out for $9.00 for favored brands. Sales of 35 bbls city rectified at 1,70@$1.72. These are certainly steep figures.

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BACON—The market was firm with an increasing demand for the various descriptions. The stock on hand is rapidly disappearing. We note sales as follows: 6,000 lbs Shoulders at 14c, an advance; 4 000 lbs Sides, Ribbed at 20c; 2,000 lbs Plain Sides at 17½@17¾c; Canvassed Hams, sales of 6,000 lbs at 18¼c; Sugar Cured Hams sales of 4,000 lbs at 20½@21c; sales of 14,000 lbs at above prices.

MESS PORK—The market was very firm at the late advance. The demand seems to be general both East and West. $37 40 was offered yesterday for 100 bbls and refused, the bidder demanding $38. The stock on hand is not large.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off and prices have advanced a shade. We note sales of 17 bbls at 22c per doz.

BUTTER—The market was dull. Sales of 2 pkgs Roll at 20@21c per lb.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a fair demand, and we note sales of 2 pkgs that arrived finds ready purchasers at full rates, sales 40 boxes Western Reserve at 15c; 25 do, large size, at 15½.

PEARLS—Was in good request; sales 2 tons at 13@13½.

GROCERIES—Prices during the week ruled firm, and some dealers were asking an advance. Among the sales were the following: Sugar—Sales 10 hhds Cuba at 19@19½c; 8 hhds Orleans at 20@20¼c; Crushed, 20 bbls at 20½c; A Coffee, 20c; 10 B Coffee, 20c. Coffee—Market steady; sales 25 sacks Rio at 39@39½c.

SALT—The market exhibited more firmness; sales 500 bbls from store at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Market firm; sales 75 bbls Orleans at $1 12@1 13 ₱ gallon.

GRAIN was in moderate request at a slight advance. The mills pay the following figures for the various articles: Red, $1 60@1 70; white, $1 70@1 80; inferior sold lower. Oats were unchanged; sales 600 bush at 80c. Corn was not much required for; sales 800 bush, in lots, at $1 30@1 35, as per quality.

POTATOES—The season for old crop is now fast advanced. There is a large amount of inferior quality offering; we note sales 140 bbls at $@2 50, as per quality.

### Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

SATURDAY, June 25, 1864.

The market since our last has been inactive. The dull season is now fairly opened. Navigation by the river being suspended, there can be little or no shipments through that channel. As the semi-annual settlements take place on the first of July, trade will not open up until after that period has passed.

| | ₱ lb |
|---|---|
| FLAT BAR. | |
| 2 to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch | 7 |
| 2 to 6, by ½ to 1½ inch | 7¼ |
| 1½ to 1¾, by ⅝ to 1 inch | 7¼ |
| 1¼ to 1½ by 5¼ inch | 7½ |
| HEAVY BAND IRON. | |
| 2 to 6, by ⅛ to 3-16 inch | 7¼ |
| 1¾ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 7¼ |
| ⅛ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 7¼ |
| ½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 8 |
| HORSE SHOE. | ₱ lb |
| ⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch | 8 |
| HOOP AND LIGHT BAND. | |
| 2¼ to 6 inch | 7¾ |
| 1¾ and 2 | 8¼ |
| 1¼ and 1½ | 8½ |
| 1 and 1⅛ | 9 |
| ¾ inch | 9½ |
| ⅝ inch | 10½ |
| ½ inch | 11 |

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

| ROUND AND SQUARE. | ₱ lb |
|---|---|
| 1 to 2¼ inch | 7¼ |
| 3 to 3¼ inch | 7½ |
| 3½ to 4 inch | 8¼ |
| ⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch | 7¼ |
| | 3-16 inch 10½ |
| OVAL IRON. | ₱ lb |
| ⅞ to 1¼ inch | 7¼ |
| ½ and ¾ inch | 7½ |
| | ⅜ inch 8 |
| HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND. | ₱ lb |
| ⅞ to 1¼ inch | 7¼ |
| ⅝ and ¾ inch | 8¼ |
| | ⅜ inch 8½ |
| SHEET. | ₱ lb |
| No. 10 to 17 | 9 |
| " 18 to 24 | 9¼ |
| " 25 and 26 | 9½ |
| " 27 | 9¾ |

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

| PLATES. | |
|---|---|
| -16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick | 8½ |

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

| | |
|---|---|
| Heads | 9 |
| Plow Slabs | 7¾ |
| " Wings | 8½ |
| FLAT RAILS *Punched and counter sunk.* | |
| 1½ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch | 7¼ |
| 1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch | 7¾ |
| 1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch | 8 |
| 1½ by ½ inch | 8½ |
| NAIL RODS. | |
| Juniata | 11½ |

| NAILS. | ₱ keg | | ₱ keg |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10d to 60d Nails | 7 12½ | 2d Fine | 9 37½ |
| 8d and 9d | 7 87½ | 4in Lining | 10 87½ |
| 6d and 7d | 7 62½ | Clinch | 8 62½ |
| 4d and 5d | 7 87½ | Cut Spikes | 7 37½ |
| 3d | 8 37½ | | |
| Casing Nails, | | Barrel. | |
| 6d | $8 13 | ¾ inch | 9 88 |
| 8d | 7 88 | 1 inch | 1 13 |
| 10d | 7 63 | 1¼ inch | 1 38 |
| 12d | 7 63 | 1½ inch | 1 38 |
| 16d | 7 63 | 1¾ inch | 7 88 |
| Finishing. | | Tobacco. | |
| 6d | 8 63 | 6d | 7 38 |
| 8d | 8 38 | 8d | 7 63 |
| 10d | 8 13 | 10d | 7 38 |
| 12d | 8 13 | | |
| 16d | 8 13 | | |

### Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1864

The market since our last has presented but few changes. Holders during the past few days have exhibited more firmness and less disposition to sell at anything like a deduction from previous rates. The stock on hand is not large and all chances of imports by water is now cut off, as our rivers are too low for steamers to run. The mills, however, will soon close, and consumers will, no doubt, shape their purchases to meet this end. The market to us appeared more firm. The sales foot up as follows:

All pig iron reports are based upon sales:
Sand pig iron, 2,268 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron, 2,240 do do
Blooms, 2,400 do do

| SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 Tons | Eagle Anthracite | $62 Cash |
| 50 Tons | White Anthracite | 62@63 Cash |
| 100 " | Lake Superior Charcoal | 70@— Cash |
| 60 " | Eagle Mahoning Valley metal taken at the Furnace Bank | 55 Cash |
| 100 Tons | No. 1 Massillon | 65 Cash |
| 30 " | Anthracite No. 1 Foundry | 61 Cash |
| 120 " | Anthracite Grey Neutral | 60 Cash |
| 46 " | Cold Blast Charcoal | — Cash |
| 100 " | Anthracite Grey Forge | 58 Cash |
| 50 " | Anthracite Foundry No. 2 | 59 50 Cash |

HANGING ROCK METAL.

—The market was firm. There were no sales. Prices remain as last quoted.

| SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON. | |
|---|---|
| First class Juniata Blooms are wanted at $145 @150 per ton. | |
| 25 Tons Juniata Blooms | $145 Cash |

### Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 25.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have further advanced. The present rates per box were:

| | |
|---|---|
| I-C—10x14 | $20 50 |
| I-X—10x14 | 24 00 |
| I-C—12x12 | 21 50 |
| I-X—12x12 | 25 50 |
| I-C—11x10 | 22 00 |
| I-X—14x20 | 2 00 |

| BLOCK TIN ₱ lb. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Block Tin | 65c | Bar | 65c |
| Zinc Sheets | 12c | Solder sheets | 16c |

### Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Braziers' ₱ lb, cash and time | 52½@55c |
| Bar and Bolt, ₱ lb, cash | 52½ |
| Ingots, ₱ lb, cash | 46½ |
| Copper Bottoms, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash. | 65 |
| Bruss Kettles, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash | 68 |

### Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X Ale barrels | $9 00 | X Ale half barrels | $4 50 |
| XX do | 10 00 | XX do do | 5 00 |
| India do | 11 00 | India do do | 5 50 |
| Porter do | 9 00 | Porter do do | 4 50 |

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

### Pittsburgh Leather Market.

JUNE 25, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have an upward tendency. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

| | |
|---|---|
| Red sole | 38@40 |
| Hemlock | 44@47 |
| Oak | 47@48 |

### Pittsburgh Hide Market.

JUNE 25, 1864.

The demand for hides was active and good pare 1s round ready purchasers at the following prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green Salted | 12½@13 | Butchered | 10 |
| Dry Flint | 24 @25 | | |

# PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, June 25, 1864.

Business in the way was not active yesterday. Buyers appeared to have come to a stand. Still, buyers are not willing to invest at the present asking rates. At lower figures sales could no doubt be effected. The receipts by the Allegheny river were very limited, amounting only to 490 barrels. The river to Oil City is very low, and only the smallest class of flats and keels can navigate that stream at present. The stock of oil, especially Crude, is limited. The rates at present are nominal. The Eastern market does not seem so firm. We know of Crude being offered at 42c, package included, without finding purchasers. 42c was offered.

*Crude Oil*—The stock on hand is small. Buyers, however, were shy and not disposed to operate at the present prices. We quote at bulk, or barrels returned, 37@38c; packages included, 42@43c; 100 bbls at 43c.

*Refined*—Dealers manifested but little disposition to operate. They preferred to wait and see what will be the next move on the board. The only transactions which came under our notice were as follows: Bonded—Sales of 500 barrels, delivered in Philadelphia, at 70c; 1,000 barrels for present delivery, 65c.

*Naptha and Benzine*—Were unchanged. In the absence of sales we omit quotations.

### Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

| | |
|---|---|
| I M Edgerton | 250 barrels |
| Wilson & Kaufman | 180 " |
| Total | 430 " |

### Imports of Oil per Allegheny V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American co, 112 bbls benzone, for Baltimore; Lucesco Oil co, 221 bbls refined for Philadelphia; Standard co, 56 bbls tar for New York; W M Keown, 52 bbls tar for Baltimore; R Knox & Co, 136 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

#### Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA—Clarke & Co, 150 bbls flour, 10 bbls eggs, 4 hhds tobacco, 1 box do, 49 rolls leather, 4 pkgs sundries; Fetzer & Armstrong, 6 pkgs sundries; J Coleman, 1 horse sak; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 6 bxs glassware; Hahn & kiddle, 25 bxs soap; J Woo slayer, 2 pkgs butter; J S Dilworth & Co, 2 bbls eggs; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 11 sks corn; F Beil & Co, 33 sks oats, 6 bags bags; Hutchinson & Co, 60 oil bbls; Standard Oil Company, 120 oil bbls; Artesco O I Company, 190 oil bbls, J Forsyth, 85 oil bbls; H Price, 1 tool chest; M Brennard, 4 pkgs sundries.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; Petrona Oil Co, 115 bbls refined oil; Lyday & Co, 50 bbls tar; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt.

**Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.**—L Langham, 1 car lumber; Ramsey & Co, 1 do; Beckham & Long, 6 mowers complete; J Cauhey, 106 bls oil; D Morris, 27 pkgs; Godfrey & Clarke, 21 sacks rags; Little & Trimble, 5 tubs; J S Dilworth & Co, 10 doz w boards; J M Perkins, 35 bundles paper; McDonald & A, 50 doz buckets; J McGee, 1 car stone; Keer & Co, 140; Clay G Anderson, 220 dry hides; Dorrington & Co, 125 bags middlings.

**Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.**—Hussey, Wells & Co., 147 blooms; H Riddle, 18 box. cheese; J S. Leggate & Co., 297 sks. wheat; Shomaker & Lang, 400 bbls. flour; I. Dickey, 10 obls. oil; Zug & Painter, 10 bales iron; Thomas Bell, 153 sacks corn; Bickfield & N——, 100 bbls. flour; Simpson & Knox, 5 car loads corn; Thos. Arnuckle, 10 bales cotton; R. H. King, 10 do leathers; McCullough & Co., 31 packages produce.

### The Wool Trade.

The trade in wool is opening quite briskly on the line of the Michigan Central Railway. We quote, says the Detroit *Free Press* of the 18th, at 65@75c as extreme figures in all grades.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.,) *Eagle* says that more wool was purchased in small lots on the 15th inst., than on any one day since the Grand river country was settled. One buyer purchased 3,400 pounds at an average of 71c. There are six wool buyers in the city now, and the purchase for the 15th is supposed to have reached 20,000 lbs.

A letter from Coldwater, June 20th, says: "Receipts of wool in this market on Saturday were about 18,000 pounds. Total to date about 90,000 pounds. All good to fine lots were in demand on Saturday, the 16th, at 75@77c. The highest sale of the season was about 200 fleeces, at 78½c on the 17th."

On the 17th a novel festival and sheep shearing trial came off at Adrian, Mich.

Three premiums for shearing were given for the "best shearing in the quickest time." Only four competed for these premiums, though there were several others shearing on the grounds, and some of the best work was done by those not competing. The following were the competitors, the time they were shearing, and the number of pounds they cut.

S. Decker, Adrian, 36 minutes; sheared 16½ lbs. J. S. Inmon, of Adrian, 45 minutes; sheared 12 lbs. Jas. Noble, of Ogden, 35 minutes; sheared 9 lbs. Wm. Gillette, of Cambridge, 56 minutes; sheared 15½ lbs.

The Guernsey (O.) *Jeffersonian* says that the wool crop of the county will be large, though somewhat less than last season. Owing to the scarcity of hay, a number of farmers had to sell off their sheep in the winter and spring. Wool opens at from 70 to 75 cents.

In the Powell settlement, in Franklin county, Ohio, Spanish sheep were sheared last week, giving weight of fleece as follows:

J. R. Powell, 2 year old buck.....20 lbs.
Sargent's (Pa.,) 3 year old buck.....16½ "
A. J. Powell's ewe lambs, 1 year old.....12 "
" " " " " 2d.....11 "
" " " " " 3d.....10 "

It is proper to say in behalf of the Burgett buck, that the fleece was very clean, white, and free from grease or oil. Sheep men understand the difference well. The 20 pound fleece buck on the other hand was very oily, and of the Vermont stock.

### Chicago Lumber Market.

Lumber—Received yesterday 2,775,000 feet. The number of cargoes on sale has been rather limited. The market continues active and very firm at previous quotations, but is in inadequate supply.

Shingles—Received yesterday 180,000. Market very active and firm with an upward tendency. The supply continues limited and considerably below the demand.

Lath—Received yesterday 75,000 pcs. In moderate supply, with a fair demand. Prices firm and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schooner G. E. Wescott, from Grand Haven, sold by Irish & Fuller, 75,000 feet good tafted lumber, at 21 00 for strips and $17 50 for balance; cargo schooner Ashtabula, from Grand Haven, sold by J. Garrick 80,0.0 feet tafted lumber, mostly strips, at $18 50; 40,000 Lath at $1; cargo schooner Wolfsland, from Muskegon, Truesdell's Mill, 90,0.0 feet boards, gang sawed lumber, ½ strips at 22½; cargo schooner Magic, from Muskegon; sold by Hills, 85,000 feet lumber, air, 43 strips at $18 37½, 60,000 pieces Lath at $4 00; cargo schooner Wm. H. Allen, Jr., from Canada, sold by Goodwills, 180,000 feet lumber, ¾ cull boards, balance stock boards at $13 25.

The following are the yard prices. We quote: Lumber first clear, ₱ 1,000 feet.....$ 0 00@55 00
Second clear.....45 00@50 00
Third clear.....40 00@45 00
Stock boards.....25 00@30 00
Box or select boards.....35 00@38 00
Common boards, dry.....19 00@20 00
Fencing.....20 00@21 00
Cull board.....14 00@ 5 00
First clear flooring, rough.....40 00@45 00
Second.....30 00@40 00
Common flooring, rough.....33 00@35 00
Siding clear dressed.....24 0 @26 0
Second clear.....20 00@22 00
Common boards.....18 00@20 00
Long Joists.....22 00@28 50
Shaved shingles A & M.....4 50@ 4 7
Shaved shingles No. 1.....4 25@ 4 50
Cedar Shingles.....4 00@4 25
Sawed shingles A.....5 0@ 525
Sawed shingles No. 1.....4 50@ 4 75
Laths ₱ 100 pcs.....4 75@ 5 5
Posts, ₱ 1,000 pcs.....14 00@18 00
Pickets.....17 00@20 00

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 22.

On 'Change, this forenoon, Flour advanced 25 @375c; White Mich wheat, 16c; amber Mich 13 @15c; No. 1 red, 19c; No. 2 red, 9c—as indicated by the sales given below. Corn advanced 2c.

A material advance in prices of Lumber took place yesterday.

Flour—Fine, $5 25@5 50; Superfine, $6@6 25; Extra, $6 25@6 75; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 25 @8 75. Rye Flour, $6 75@7.

Sales 200 bbls XX at $8 37½; 90 bbls XX at $8 25; 211 bbls do at $8 25; 83 bbls do at $8 25; 20 bbls XX Ohio at $7 87; 100 bbls do at $8; 218 bbls extra at $7 15; 100 bbls XX York mills at $8; 500 bbls XX, white wheat, at $8 50; 300 bbls do do at $8 75.

Wheat—Sales 800 bush Amber Michigan at $1 80, 1,000 do do at $1 85; 1,000 do do at $1 87½; 320 bush No. 2 red (D. & M.) at $1 80; 500, 500, 1,000 1,000, 2,000 and 1,000 bush white Michigan, all at $2 ₱ bush; 1,400 bush No. 1 red at $1 82; 2,000 bush No. 1 red at $1 89; 2,000 bush Canal red, to arrive, if, on inspection, it proves to be No. 2, $1 78 to be paid; but if No. 1 $1 80 to be the price.

Corn—Sales 1,200, 600, 200, 5,000 and 200 bush No. 1 at $1 28; 1,000 bush M. S. Corn at $1 26; 250 bush No. 1 at $1 28; 2,000 and 1,400 bush No. 1 at $1 28.

Oats—No transactions; market steady.

Barley—Spring, $1 25; winter, $1 30.

### Shipments from Milwaukie.

The following table exhibits the shipments of flour and grain for the week, and since the beginning of the year:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush | Oats, bush | Corn. bush |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | 6,591 | 443,429 | 56,000 | 250 |
| To Ogdensburgh | 1,899 | 10,825 | ..... | ..... |
| To Oswego | ..... | 90,000 | ..... | ..... |
| To other ports | 355 | ..... | 600 | 125 |
| To Canada | 7,431 | 255,965 | ..... | 542 |
| By D. & M. By | 545 | ..... | 250 | ..... |
| For the week | 16031 | 800829 | 56850 | 917 |
| Since January 1 | 239010 | 5864826 | 219915 | 40494 |
| 1863 | 256897 | 4318791 | 372093 | 22216 |

### Shipments from Toledo.

Shipments of Flour and Grain the past week have been:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush | Corn. bush |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | 22,775 | 76,100 | 25,400 |
| To Dunkirk | 11'135 | ..... | ..... |
| To Oswego | 208 | 106,133 | ..... |
| To Ogdensburgh | 2 200 | 5,000 | 3,500 |
| | 36,217 | 187,233 | 28,900 |

### St. Louis Hemp Market.

The market continues active, firm and higher, with sales since our last report of 9 bales undressed at $90; 26 do common at $112; 60 do fair to good, in lots, at $125; 57 do good at $130; 30 do at $135; 52 do prime at $135; 70 do at $140; 218 do choice, in lots, at $145; 87 do superior at $150, 14 and 80 dressed at $140 7 do at 45; 10 do $247, 12, 17 and 32 do at $250; 50 do uncovered to-day at $97 50; 42 do uncovered at $100; 20 do uncovered at $102, and 17 and 100 do covered de at $105 ₱ ton.

### Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco, at Bidman's Warehouse was 80 hhds and 35 boxes as follows: 24 hhds Ohio, viz: 2 at $8@8 4 at 8 4@10 6 at $11@ 12, 5 at $12@17 50, 5 at $17 75@103; 2 at $19 1 at $20; 1 at $21; 25 hhds of Macon County Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 3 at $3@9 4 at $10 50@12, 3 at $13 @14 25, 6 at $15@18 25, 6 at $19@22 50, in a 2d, 1st $2 50; 15 hhds Virginia Leaf and Lugs, viz: 8 at $12@13, 4 at $15, 3 at $25; 17 hhds Kentucky, on Dessott order, at 5.0 round; 35 boxes of Ohio and Virginia, ranging from $6 to $30.

### New Orleans Market, June 16.

Cotton—Buyers again came forward to-day with unabated spirit, and took nearly every thing offering, the sales comprising about 350 bales, including 4 pickings at 47½c; 63 sound and repacked at 94c; 93 strict ordinary, part reboxed, at 96c; 33 strict ordinary at 97c; 15 good ordinary at $1; 22 strict good ordinary at the same; 11 strict low middling at $1 04; 23, embracing 1 at 48c, 2 at 98c, 8 at $1 02 at 12 at $1 06, and 56 at auction, as follows: 6 bales low pickings at 103c; 1 bale pickings at 12½c; 6 bales do at 94½c; 15 do at 51c; 4 repacked at 61½c; 16 reboxed, strict ordinary, at 85c; 11 strict good ordinary at $1; and 5 low middling, part mixed, at $1 02½. Low ordinary may be quoted at 88@90c; ordinary at 94@96c; good ordinary at 98c@$1; low middling at $1 03@1 05; and middling at $1 07@1 08. The market, however, being nearly bare of offerings, quotations to a great extent are nominal.

Sugar and Molasses—The inquiry noticed yesterday has prevailed to-day; but owing to the very small quantity on offering and to the high prices asked, the sales were confined to 14 hhds good eistern bottoms at 10c; 24 hhds fully fair to prime sugar at 20c; 18 hhds and 45 half bbls prime new molasses at 83c, and 40 bbls sour old at 70c per gallon.

### Wool.

The Elyria *Democrat* says: There seems to be but little inclination on the part of dealers to purchase wool, and an equal disinclination on the part of holders to sell. Prices range as high as 80c for good wool, but farmers are expecting higher rates. They must be their own judges of the wisdom of such policy. They may win and they may lose. But few fleeces have yet been brought to this market.

In Toledo on the 22d the *Blade* says wool was in brisk demand at 70 to 76c. There is some feverishness in the market, and a strong probability of higher prices.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives the following report: The market is active in the interior at 75 @82c. One or more heavy buyers gives 78c as hi-average, taking all the different fields of operation.

### Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

Market stiff and prices higher for all grades, and much higher for bright manufacturing leaf, with sales at the three warehouses of 230 hhds, including 10 stems at $1 @$2 25 for lugs and $2 @$2 50; 13 greens and dam